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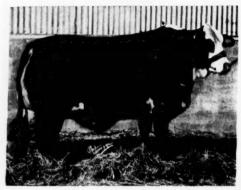
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"Beef-Type Brahmans" Hungerford (Wharton County) Texas

JUNE, 1949 Vol. XXXVI

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HENRY RIEDERMAN CARL RUDOLPH
HENRY BELL
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ADVERTISING PRODUCTION

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Another Horse Issue

Plans are under way for another big Horse Issue in September. This will be the 11th Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman, and we hope that it will be bigger and better than any of the previous ten.

We do, however, need material and suggestions from our readers to make it interesting, and we therefore urge you to send us any material which you think might be suitable for this issue. Anything you send will be given careful consideration.

We also are going to need the loyal support of horsemen through our advertising pages, as it is only through that support that we will be able to publish

such a large issue as we have in the past.

We want to call your attention to the fact that
The Cattleman has the largest circulation of any magazine of its kind and that the material and advertising in the Horse Issue will probably be read by a greater number of people interested in horses than any other publication. The Cattleman's Horse Issue has become an institution; people look forward to it each year. It is our desire to continue to give our readers this issue each year; however, we feel that we are going to need more support than ever this year.

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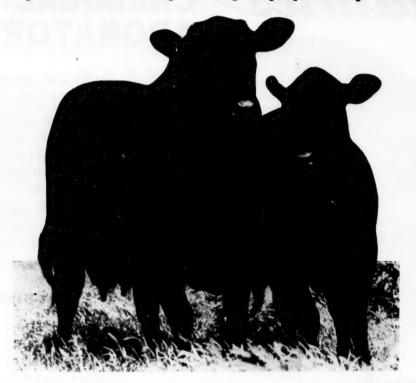
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Of things that correern cattle raisers

The Cattleman Cover

WORKING CATTLE ON A TEXAS RANCH Kodachrome by Lincoln Borglum

Comment by JOHN M. HENDRIX

UR cover this month comes from one of the big ranches in the deep south Texas Gulf Coast country. It is highly in the deep south I exas Guil Coast country. It is nightly typical of cattle and cattle work in that section. It was taken on the Jones' Aqua Nueva ranch in Jim Hogg County, a section of the country in which the cattle and ranching business had its inception nearly a century ago.

While the contour of the country has not undergone any great change, its cattle have undergone a complete change, from the Longhorns to modern cattle that meet with instant

favor in the markets and feed lots.

The picture depicts a herd being handled in a corral deep in the brush country where cattle are being worked for branding and worms. The rider in the foreground mounted on the good horse, coiling his rope as he rides into the herd for another calf, is Dick Jones, son of the late W. O. Jones, a prominent cattleman in the South Texas coast country. Jones is noted as a South Texas ranchman and for the well-conducted and well-managed ranches he has, as well as the type of cattle.

Like most deep South Texas outfits, it employs almost wholly Latin American cowboys. These cowboys, like their fathers, have been employes of the Jones ranches for many years. As is common with the riders of that country, they all wear heavy leather chaps as a protection against the brush and thorns in which they ride and work. So accustomed to wearing chaps are the cowboys in the brush country that they seldom remove them when working in the pen or on the ground, for they do not know what minute they may be called on to pen more cattle or ride into the brush where chaps are indis-

The Northwestern cowboy may be tops in his wide open country, but is at a loss in the brush country, where saddles and equipment are streamlined to meet the necessity of the brush Popper. Then, too, the Northwestern cowboy is able to ride upon a hill or high point to see cattle or get his bearings. In the brush country of Southwest Texas there are no hills or high points, and it is a matter of knowing your brush country, prowling it out and throwing cattle into senderas or openings that lead to the nearest corral or round-up ground. openings that lead to the nearest corral or round-up ground.

South Texas is a cow-country of its own with peculiarities that do not exist in any other range country.

President Bryant Edwards Appears **Before Congressional Committee** on Brannan Farm Program

Statement of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Made Before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives May 2, 1949, by Bryant Edwards, President

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

My name is Bryant Edwards. I am president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, for which organization I am now appearing. The principal office of that Association is located in the Burk Burnett Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

For our organization and for myself I thank you for the privilege you are extending us in allowing us to appear at this time and express our views concerning the proposals that have

been made recently to you by the Secretary of Agriculture.

At the outset I want to make one thing perfectly clear. speak only as a cowman-a producer of range beef cattle and the organization I represent is composed of that type of people. My remarks are confined strictly to an expression of the views of range producers of beef cattle. I do not, in any way, make any representation to you relative to any other segment of agriculture. But the view I express here today is believed by me to be the view of the beef cowmen of the nation.

We have read Secretary Brannan's proposal in its original form and have seen his supplemental explanatory remarks. We are also aware of the testimony given by the Secretary before this Committee. And we have seen many comments on this plan in the country newspapers in the range country. Our remarks are founded on these items. We have not seen the proposed bill which Secretary Brannan stated had been prepared in the Department of Agriculture.

We are opposed to Secretary Brannan's program in so far as it relates to beef cattle and beef. We want no part of it.

Among the reasons for our opposition to the Secretary's plan are the following:

I. Historical

At no time in the history of this nation has our industry ever sought governmental support of prices. Nor has our industry ever been subjected to any character of program even resembling such a plan.

Even at the time when other segments of agriculture were recommending to the Congress the adoption of programs of price supports our industry consistently asked to be left out of all such movements. The production of cattle has never been classified by the Congress as a "basic industry" largely beclassified by the Congress as a "basic industry" largely because the people engaged in that industry have uniformly opposed such classification. For the same reasons "beef cattle" have never been classified as a "basic commodity." And "beef," which is the ultimate form of our production, has likewise always avoided classification as a basic commodity. These statements refer both to the basic law and to the Steagall amendment

The position of our industry is unchanged. We realize that, regardless of whether we are included in or excluded from artificial definitions, the importance of our industry is well known and appreciated. And we realize that our industry con-tributes substantially to the general agricultural income. We have neither the desire nor the intent to allow that contribution to decrease. But we know that the basic character of our industry, and the nature of the people engaged in it are such that the prosperity of our branch of agriculture is better served by allowing us to live and operate in our historically inde-pendent but self-sustaining way.

Another Birthday

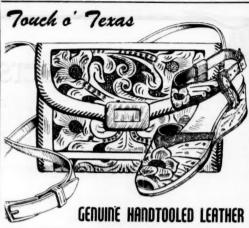
Thirty-five years ago this month the first issue of The Cattleman was printed, and with this issue we start on our 36th year of continuous publication.

During these 35 years The Cattleman has grown from a small beginning of 24 pages 9 inches deep and 2 columns wide and a few thousand subscribers to a magazine that ranges from more than 100 pages each month to as many as 260; the size of the page has increased to 10 inches by 3 columns.

During the past 35 years it has been the purpose of The Cattleman to give to its readers news and information about the cattle industry. How well we have done this only our readers can judge. We feel that our readers have approved of our publication as proven by the steady increase in the number of our subscribers. During the past six years our circulation has practically doubled—and without the aid of subscription agents or other circulation stimulants until now we are printing nearly 34,000 copies each month.

Our advertisers have also been loyal to us, and their support has been a major factor in making The Cattleman the publication that it is.

On this our 35th birthday we pause to express to both our subscribers and advertisers our appreciation for their loyalty during the past 35 years and our hope that we may warrant their continued support and good



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II. Indefiniteness of the Plan

One thing that bothers us is the fact that we, and apparently the Secretary also, do not know how his program would work with reference to beef cattle.

I refer you to the Secretary's testimony as evidence of the fact that he had not thought this item out thoroughly. Until it was so thought out it should not have even been suggested to the Congress or to the industry. And Secretary Brannan told you he had not consulted the beef cattle industry at all. The Secretary, in answer to questions asked him by members of the Committee, stated that he had not worked out the proposed program with reference to beef cattle in detail. He also made frequent reference to the fact that many items important to the industry had not been worked out and that "we will have to take a good look at that."

As illustrating the indefiniteness and uncertainty of the Secretary's position on items of essential importance, even his contradictory position, we point out that he stated in referring to hogs that the subsidy would be paid by buying pork. He then stated, in his supplemental filed statement, that an analagous program would be carried on in beef cattle, leaving the inference that the beef cattle subsidy would be paid by buying beef. Then he stated that the subsidy would be paid would be paid to the producers directly but modified this plan by saying that this subsidy would be paid to the last handler of the live animal, with the hope and expectation that the subsidy would be passed on back to the original producer. Experience has taught us, and should have taught everyone, that such hope and expectation is not realistic.

The Government has had experience in the payment of consumer beef subsidies. In the first place the Government was never able to evolve a workable plan for the direct payment of subsidies to beef cattle producers. It could not even evolve a plan it would try out. And when payment of such subsidies was attempted by indirection through the processors of beef, the friction of travel wore out the payment before it reached the producer.

Let us look at just one problem involved. It was stated that subsidies would be paid according to grades of the cattle. Who would grade these cattle? Where would they be graded, and when? An army of graders would be required to cover all the cattle markets. What would be done with reference to the substantial number of cattle sold for small town slaughter? Who would grade or count them?

In selling cattle the producer tries to hold the grades up. The buyers try to press the grades down. Difference in judgment makes trades. But the ultimate grading is done on the carcass, after slaughter. Would the Government attempt to follow every animal from the range to the rack? If so, the task would be gigantic and the employees in this industry alone would outnumber the armed forces.

It is no wonder that the Secretary was both contradictory and uncertain when he was questioned about the application of his plan to the beef cattle industry. We feel that when he "takes a good look" at this problem he will strain both his optic nerve and his patience before he comes up with a practical, workable plan of operation. It is certain that he has none now.

In any event, it is expecting entirely too much to ask our industry to accept a plan, program or proposal when even the author and proponent of that plan does not know how it is supposed to work. Our business cannot, and in fact no business can, operate on guesses, hopes and dreamy expectations. In any plan of operations in any endeavor, success depends on details carried out. Here we cannot know the details.

We people in the business of producing beef cattle are independently ambitious. We trade with each other all of the time, trying to outguess each other. We like this system and we do not want it interfered with. The proposed plan, with its accompanying controls, would take out of our economic life factors we like. We want to preserve our system and our independence.

Even if the basic philosophy of the program was not repugnant to us, which it certainly is, we could not accept a plan that is as indefinite and uncertain as is the Secretary's plan with reference to beef cattle.

III. No Necessity for the Plan

In the Secretary's supplemental statement given to this Committee on April 25th, 1949, the following statement is made:

"I don't suppose anyone on the Committee expects us to be in a program of supporting the price of beef cattle or lambs in the near future, but if and when we are the operation would be analagous to the hog example I have just given..." We are sure that no one expects the Government to support beef cattle prices at any time soon. We are equally sure that no one in the business of producing beef cattle wants any such thing now or ever.

We have always been able to supply the demand for beef in this country without governmental price supports. We can still do so, and unless the Government intrudes too much into our business we will do so.

It may be interesting to point out some facts to the Committee that are not generally known. We cattle producers of the United States are now producing, and for many years have produced, one-third of all of the beef produced in the world. The whole world annually produces about 65,900,000,000 pounds of meat. Of this total production from 37½ to 39½ billion pounds is beef and veal. The annual beef and veal production of the United States is 12 billion pounds, or approximately one-third of world's total. And the remarkable thing is that we Americans eat all of our own production together with a small amount imported from Canada.

The American people are real beef eaters. Fortunately, the American ranchmen are real beef producers. And these ranchmen have been able to supply the demand for beef for many years without the necessity of Governmental subsidies. They do not now want this hand-out. They do not need it to make them produce. And they do not want to be forced to accept a subsidy instead of a fair market price.

The statement has been made that it is desirable to increase the beef cattle population of this country. With time, which such a movement requires because of the laws of nature, this can and will be done. The sometimes ridiculed law of supply and demand will accomplish the desired result. There is already a trend in the industry to increase this beef cattle population. The record shows that approximately two hundred thousand more one and two-year-old heifers were kept on the range this year than last year. This means an increased breeding herd with resultant increased cattle population. The trend is not panicky. There is no big plunge. It is a gradual, healthy movement. It will continue to the saturation point. And we do have a saturation point. Range land will support only so many cattle, and when that number is reached no more can be successfully grazed. Fortunately that point of saturation is well above the possible demand or requirement of this country. We now have about 78½ million head of cattle in this country. About 42 million of these are beef cattle. During the war we had 85 million head of cattle, with half of them dairy cattle. Now we have 5½ million more beef than dairy cattle. Now we have 5½ million more beef than dairy cattle. And the number of beef cattle is again increasing. From wartime emergency demands we expected a reduction. We had it. We expect some further reduction in effective demand and we are attempting to adjust ourselves to such changes.

It is obvious that, in so far as the beef cattle industry is concerned, the proposed plan is unneeded.

IV. Fundamental Objections

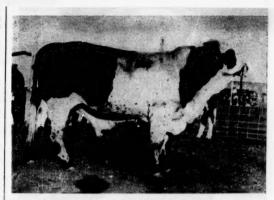
We ranch people do not like the basic philosophy of the proposed plan.

We do not believe in hand-outs, call them subsidies or "production payments" or anything you like. We believe that we, as a part of the citizenship of this nation, should do our full part towards supporting our Government. We do not expect the Government to support us.

Our fathers built our industry on the American principle of free enterprise and independence of thought and action. We can imagine the graphic language that would have been used by one of our trail-driving ancestors to a proposal of a subsidy by the Government. And we can imagine what would have happened to some "economist" who would have had the temerity to tell an old cowman that the Government, or in particular the Secretary of Agriculture, would tell him how many cattle he could raise, or how many he could sell or where or when he had to sell them. And the character of the cowman has not changed,

And that is what the Brannan plan means. Perhaps not just yet, but it is the beginning of complete, unqualified and absolutely controlled economy. This is strong language, but this conclusion is logical when you study that plan.

The plan now calls for immediate unlimited production with support prices applicable to only a part of such production. But the Secretary asks for authority to impose production. Controls and marketing quotas, either or both, as he may see fit. Imposition of the subsidy plan necessarily involves such controls. The Secretary has so stated and some members of the Committee have agreed to this proposition. It is said that no one wants to impose complete controls—that producers should have faith in their officials and in their Government. Perhaps the present or even the next set of officials might



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The husky fellow in the unretouched photograph is Don Pinte, yearling BEEFMASTER bull. He was dropped November 26, 1947, the first calf of a three-year-old cow in our Mason Demonstration Herd. He was raised under range conditions and received no supplemental feeding up to weaning time when he was nine menths and five days old and weighed 812 pounds. On November 24, 1948, just two days before his first birthday, Don Pinte was entered in the annual Belore his first birthday, Don Pinte was entered in the annual Belore his first birthday, Don Pinte was entered in the annual Belore and the supplementation of the sent of the sen

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We are now offering for sale the last descendants of the famous Lasater Brahman Herd from which the BEEFMASTERS were developed. These 24 Brahman cows all have calves at side which were sired by four top BEEFMASTER bulls and all have been re-bred to a top BEEFMASTER herd bull. This herd sire will also be sold. The cows will be sold either as an entire herd or in smaller lots.

This herd is now located on the Walker White Ranch at Mason, Texas, and may be seen by contacting Mr. White, telephone 79, at Mason.

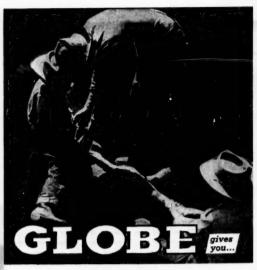
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not want to exercise this system of complete controls if given the opportunity, but some day there will come on the scene an individual who would not waste his given opportunity. And we do not want to give to anyone that opportunity. I am reminded of a statement made by Thomas Jefferson, the philosophy of which is applicable to the proposed plan. He said:

"Free government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence that prescribes limited constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power."

We may sound old-fashioned, but we still believe in the philosophy of Jefferson and we know no person in whom we have such confidence that we would entrust him with the power now requested by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Directors to Meet in Amarillo June 17

PRESIDENT Bryant Edwards announces that the regular Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association will be held at the Herring Hotel in Amarillo starting at 9:00 A. M. June 17.

President Edwards extends a cordial invitation to all those interested in the cattle industry and the affairs of the Association to attend the meeting and hopes there will be a good attendance. The Panhandle Live Stock Association will be hosts at a barbecue at the Kritser Ranch on adjournment of the meeting. They will also be hosts at a dance in the Crystal Ballroom of the Herring Hotel the evening of the 17th.

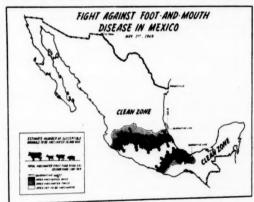
Foot and Mouth Disease Situation

By George Kirksey, Special Representative The Joint Live Stock Committee

THE huge scientific campaign to rid Mexico of foot-andmouth disease, which first broke out in this country in December, 1946, is rapidly reaching the cross-roads. The next few months should definitely shed considerable

The next few months should definitely shed considerable light on whether the 5-point program of inspection, vaccination, quarantine, disinfection and eradication has an excellent chance of eliminating the deadly disease which affects all cloven-hoofed animals, or whether those directing the campaign will have to call for new scientific weapons in the war against aftosa.

What happens in May and June definitely will have a vital bearing on the program's future success. It is during this



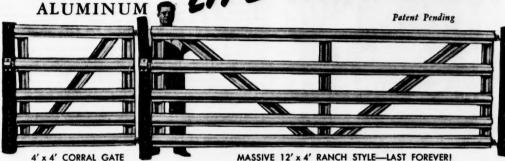
period that the Joint Mexico-United States Commission for the eradication of aftosa will have to make up for lost time in changing from a six-months to a four-months vaccination plan.

Licendiado Oscar Flores and General Harry H. Johnson, directors of the program, set a goal of 3,200,000 animals to be vaccinated in May. Considering the obstacles confronting the program, this figure almost defies the imagination.

The ability of the commission thus far to solve every problem that has come up is one of the brightest parts of the entire campaign. The ability to handle the details involved in the vaccination of 3,200,000 animals in a country where the terrain is rugged, many of the people are primitive, and a thouSPRING-TEMPERED

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sand and one problems are involved, is a great tribute to the Mexicans and Americans working together in this common cause.

The acceleration of the program, caused by the necessity of vaccinating three instead of two times a year, has put severe pressure on the commission. The shiftover from a six to four-months vaccination schedule was made in February. Plans called for the vaccinators to be increased to approximately 625 and the inspection teams to nearly 300. The total commission's personnel as of May 5 was 4,257, of which 878 are from the United States.

It is pretty will accepted that the commission has proved that it can produce vaccine and administer it to the animals on a mass scale. The immunity of the vaccine was a disappointment when it failed to test for six months and there is hope that something can be done in research to get a better vaccine. Meantime, the Commission has to continue to combat the disease with the vaccine which it can now produce.

Dr. Ervin Eichhorn, who has spent the past year visiting in European laboratories, is now in Mexico, assigned to set up a routine for serological work—diagnosis of the disease, differentiation of the disease and typing. His work will be carried out at Palo Alto, the new laboratories which were expected to be opened on the outskirts of Mexico City in late May.

One of the main keys to the success of the program is the efficiency of the inspection service. For the purpose of improving this service, Dr. L. R. Noyes, associate co-director of the program, took a field trip recently. Traveling incognito, Dr. Noyes was able to make an extensive survey of the work of the inspectors in the field. He found that the accelerated program had placed too large a burden on the inspectors and immediately arranged for additional inspectors to be added.

Under the commission's 5-point plan, inspection goes on continuously in the vaccinated area. Each district is divided up into areas, which are assigned to inspection teams. The teams remain permanently in their respective areas and inspect all animals once every 30 days. Thus, by remaining in a given area, the inspectors are able to become acquainted with the cattle owners and people they have to deal with, and can gain their friendship and do a more thorough job of checking the animals. Approximately 18,000,000 animals have been inspected since November, 1947.

The campaign has now reached a point where three vaccinations are going on simultaneously. In April, 2,830,514 animals were vaccinated, of which 1,732,944 were vaccinated the first time, 1,077,176 the second time and 2,394 the third time. There were only 23 work days in April because of the long Easter holidays; thus an average of 123,066 animals were vaccinated per working day.

Outbreaks of aftosa were rare in the latter part of April and early May. As of May 6, no infected animals had been found for 23 days straight—longest period since the vaccination got underway. This was partially attributable to the fact that the first vaccinations were taking place in a territory where extensive slaughter operations were carried out in phase 1 of the campaign.

A conservative estimate is that all of the infected area of Mexico, except parts of the states of Michoacan and Guerrero, the latter along the Pacific ocean side and containing some unexplored territory where only Indians live, will be vaccinated the first time by June 30

the first time by June 30.

The Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee, of which Albert Mitchell of New Mexico is chairman, has called a meeting to be held in Mexico City June 24. This is the first time the committee, which was appointed by the former Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, has met in Mexico City. The members are expected to make a complete examination of all aspects of the program.

"We are looking forward to a visit from this committee," said General Johnson, "and will furnish it every facility for making a complete and thorough examination of the experiment we are conducting here. It is our wish that the cattlemen of the United States have complete access to everything we are doing in Mexico and, if we are not running the program right, then we are anxious to get the recommendations of the cattle industry. Our sole aim is to eliminate aftosa from Mexico in the shortest possible time."

Official figures released by the commission for the first four months of 1949 follow:

	Vaccine Produced	Animals Vaccinated	Animals Killed
January	2,500,000	1,775,186	8.557
February	2,000,000	1,738,360	2.205
March	2,300,000	2,404,970	719
April	2,100,000	2,830,514	235
	8,900,000	8,749,030	6,706



The boys at the Sassy-Circle cow camp had worked five months without a break. So when the boss told them to go to town to pick up some chuck, they took off in a cloud of dust. They went straight to the Union Hotel and got a big room on the third floor. Then they took off their boots and ordered refreshments. Being friendly types, they left their door open and called in everybody who wandered by. By midnight they had a very lively party going. And about that time, a drummer dropped in and started taking bets.

Next morning, not one of the boys felt fighting fit. But poor Oaf Harper was the worst off of all. He found himself with two sprained ankles, a busted arm and a badly dented skull. "What happened?" he asked weakly.

"Why, don't you remember, Oaf?" someone replied. "That drummer bet you that you couldn't fly out that window, around the hotel, and back in by the same window."

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U. S. Crop Report

OLD, wet weather during the first half of April delayed field work in much of the country, but during the last 10 days of the month, weather and field conditions became more favorable. In most eastern, southeastern and western areas, field work was advanced for May 1 and about normal in most other areas. In Missouri and parts of Nebraska and Kansas, however, the handicap was too great to overcome be-fore the season became too late for seeding small grains, and in Mississippi, Louisiana and parts of Texas, wet fields continued to delay work.

Spring seeding of grains progressed rapidly during the latter part of April. Farmers took advantage of the warm weather and excellent soil condition, using their mechanized equipment to quickly work fields into good condition and seed them. Some shift from small grains to corn and soybeans may be expected in the Missouri-Kansas area, but the extent canbe expected in the Missouri-Ransas area, but the extent cannot be appraised at this time. April weather has forced few, if any, shifts in acreage in other sections. Rice seeding is delayed to the point of causing concern in Louisiana and Texas, where seeding by plane was resorted to in some cases, but progress was about usual in Arkansas and California. Plowing for corn and soybeans is well advanced in the Corn Belt and planting of corn has been started as far north as Illinois and Iowa. Cotton planting was delayed by wet fields in much of Texas and the Delta area, but has progressed about normally elsewhere. Soil moisture is ample in virtually all areas, as most dry sections received rain the first few days of May; Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho and California were the chief exceptions.

Winter grain prospects were rather uniformly good to ex-cellent. Winter wheat is developing well in most areas, though condition is reported relatively low in Montana, Colorado, New condition is reported relatively low in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and California. Abandonment is expected to be relatively light for the wheat areas as a whole, despite heavy loss in Washington and Oregon, Montana, and in parts of Nebraska. Total abandonment is indicated at 9.3 per cent, compared with 9.1 per cent in 1948 and the average of 11.1 per cent. Considerable wheat pasture has been available until the advanced development made it necessary to move livestock off. Winter oats, making up 69 per cent of the total oats acreage in 10 southern states, are reported in much better than average condition in practically all areas. Fall-sown barley is reported in uniformly good to excellent condition, except in California. Rye production, except for that of 1946 and the drouth years 1933 and 1934, is the lowest of the century.

The condition of pastures and meadows is rather uniformly good, exceeding both last year and the average. A hay crop of about 101 million tons is now indicated. Meadows wintered well in virtually all areas, but are reported thin and slow in some areas as a result of dryness in 1948 and to date. Pastures were furnishing grazing in nearly all areas by May 1, though

were furnishing grazing in nearly all areas by May 1, though supplemental feeding was widespread in Northern sections.

Fresh Mexican Foot and Mouth Outbreak

NEW outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease one quarter A of a mile south of the northern quarantine line in Mexico was reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a message received May 16 from the Mexico-United States Joint Commission for Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The discovery of the new outbreak in cattle was made at Ojuelos de Jalisco, midway between San Luis Potosi and Lagos de Moreno, which is approximately 384 miles southwest of Brownsville, Texas.

Discovery of the outbreak was the signal for an immediate mobilization of all inspection, quarantine, disinfection, and vaccination crews from a wide area in the vicinity. The object is to throw an impregnable line of defense around the center of the new infection for a distance of about 50 miles in all directions.

The infected animals, which had been vaccinated previously, were immediately slaughtered and immediate steps were taken

were immediately slaughtered and immediate steps were taken to trace their movements prior to discovery of the outbreak. General Harry S. Johnson, co-director of the Commission in announcing the outbreak and the measures taken to wipe it out before it spreads, stated "This is the most serious setback in the campaign to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease which we have experienced in the past eight months."

General Johnson declared that officials of the Commission are deeply concerned with the situation, and intimated that it is entirely possible that the northern quarantine line will have to be moved nearer to the United States border.

Every facility at the command of the Commission is being brought into the battle to localize the new infection and stamp out the threat to the many thousands of head of clean animals in the area just north of the present quarantine line.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry point out that this is fresh evidence of the insidious nature of foot-and-mouth disease. In spite of experiencing 29 days without evidence of active infection, this turn of events indicates the severity of the disease and the possibility of its sudden reappearance. Need for continual vigilance and precaution is apparent, the Bureau points out, if the plans for control and final eradication are to be successful.

Farm Production and Income From Meat Animals, 1947-48

F ARM production from meat animals in 1948 totaled 38.6 billion pounds, about two per cent less than the 1947 output of 39.3 billion and 17 per cent smaller than the record high of 46.6 billion pounds in 1943, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Although production has declined for five consecutive years, 1948 output was larger than in any year prior to 1942. Production of cattle and calves was the seventh largest on record, while that for hogs was the sixth largest. Sheep and lamb production, however, was the smallest since 1923.

Cash receipts for all meat animals set a new record of 9.4 billion dollars in 1948, compared with 9.3 billion in 1947. All livestock except hogs established new records, with eash receipts from cattle and calves exceeding 5 billion dollars for the first time.

Gross income (cash receipts plus value of home consumption) from meat animals in 1948 amounted to 10.1 billion dollars, about equalling the record set in 1947. The gross income from cattle and calves, at 5.3 billion in 1948 was a new record high, and 301 million higher than in 1947. The gross income from hogs, at 4.3 billion was 315 million less than the record high in 1947. The gross income from sheep and lambs at 413 million, compared with 408 million in 1947.

The estimated production of cattle and calves in 1948 was 18.4 billion pounds—down 679 million pounds from the previous year's 19.1 billion pounds. Production in 1948 was the smallest since 1941, but seven per cent above the 1937-46 average.

since 1941, but seven per cent above the 1937-46 average. The total poundage of hogs produced in 1948 was slightly higher than in 1947. Production in 1948 totaled 18.8 billion pounds, up about 1 per cent from 1947. Production in 1948 was the second smallest since 1941, but slightly exceeded the 1937-46 average.

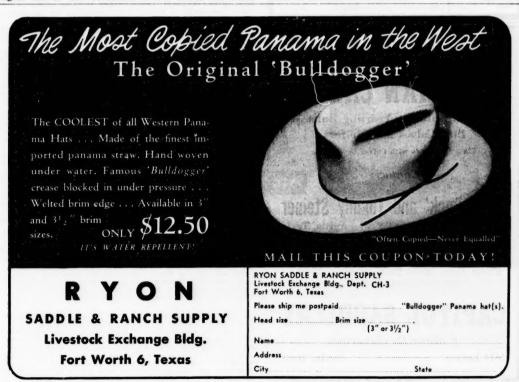
Sheep and lamb production in 1948 totaled 1,407 million pounds, 11 per cent less than in 1947. This marked the sixth consecutive year of decline from the record high of 2,313 pounds produced in 1942, and was the smallest total in the past 25

Early Lamb Situation

THE condition of the early spring lamb crop on May 1 showed some improvement over that of a month earlier although conditions were not favorable in all the important areas, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Moisture conditions in the Texas sheep country continue very favorable. In the Southeastern States early lambs are in the best condition on record. However, conditions were much less favorable in California and the Pacific Northwest.

In California, dry weather persisted throughout April in the early lamb areas forcing early marketings of lambs. In the Pacific Northwest cool, dry weather in April held back the growth of range feed, yet lambs appeared to be making reasonably good progress.

The marketing of early lambs in California has been rapid, mostly due to the dry feed conditions. The lambs are generally lighter than last year. Rainfall is badly needed to improve range feed in the Central Coastal counties. If moisture conditions do not improve, lambs in these counties will probably be moved during the latter part of May, light in weight and with a relatively large proportion classified as feeder lambs. The number of California fat lambs marketed will be considerably below last year due to the limited supply of green feed during April. In Texas both yearling and spring lambs are being marketed in good flesh. The spring movement of yearling lambs will be substantially below that of last year because of the smaller carryover from last year's lamb crop. The Texas lamb crop last year was the smallest since 1935. Marketing of early lambs in the Pacific Northwest is expected to be later than usual while in the Southwestern States lambs will be marketed at about the usual time.



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By HENRY BIEDERMAN

AST month I spent some time in the eastern part of the United States. One place I visited was Washington, D. C., where the American Agricultural Editors Association held its annual spring meeting. While there, I had the opportunity of sitting in on a hearing on the Brannan Farm Program bill before the House Agricultural Committee and heard President Bryant Edwards of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association present the views of that organization. His testimony before this committee will be found in full elsewhere in this issue, and I suggest that everyone interested in the farm program read it. It is one of the clearest and most concise statements that has been made on the position of any organization on the proposed farm program.

While in Washington, I had a chance to meet President Truman at the White House with a group of other agricultural editors. In briefly explaining the Branman Program, the President said it was designed to create a distribution of national income. He also told the editors that he was sure that the farmers realized what side their bread was buttered on and would continue to realize this.

Secretary Brannan in explaining the program to the group of editors seemed to feel that it was the only thing that would keep the farm income at a level necessary for the prosperity of the nation as a whole. He did not have any idea of what the program would cost, nor did he or his aides have much information to offer as to the details of its operation.

A day was spent at the du Pont experimental farm near Wilmington, Delaware. This company is doing extensive research continually in finding new insecticides for the control of plant and animal parasites.

Another day was spent at the U. S. Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, where the results of crossbreeding and other experiments were seen.

Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, addressed the editors one morning at breakfast, and he simply tore the Brannan Program apart, stating that it was "strictly political" and that the Secretary of Agriculture or anyone else connected with the shaping of this program did not consult with any of the farm leaders. He predicted that the cost of the program would be a terrific burden on terreture.

Paul Hoffman, ECA administrator of the Marshall Plan gave the editors a report on the progress of this program. He stated that it was the deciding factor in staving off communistic control of many of the border-line countries of Europe.

In New York I had a chance for a brief visit with Mrs. Malcolm S. Mackay whose family owns the Charles Russell paintings which now hang in the Northern Hotel at Billings, Montana, and many of which have been reproduced on the covers of The Cattleman recently. She told me many interesting things about Charles Russell with whom she was very intimately acquainted. Charles Russell and his wife Nancy spent much time at the Mackay home in New Jersey on their trips East. She and her husband also visited Charles Russell at his home on Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park.

A letter from Oliver W. Gollings, a brother of E. W. (Bill) Gollings, whose paintings were produced on the January and May covers of The Cattleman, gives some intimate glimpses into their family life. He also has a brother, Howard M. Gollings, who lives at Hugo, Oklahoma. We were very happy to hear from Bill's brother and to know that he has another brother so close to us. We hope to give our readers, as we said before, more of Bill Gollings' paintings in the months to come.

We are going ahead with very elaborate plans for another Horse Issue this year and elsewhere in this issue you will find a request for material for that issue. We hope that our readers will respond to this appeal and send us material and suggestions. Of course, we know that horsemen will support this issue because if it is placed here they can feel that their information about their horses will have wide distribution not only among horsemen but among ranchmen who are a big market for horses.



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BRUSHI PROBLEMS ON TEXAS RANGES

VERNON A. YOUNG, Head, and FRANK R. ANDERWALD and WAYNE G. MCCULLY, Assistant Professors Department of Range and Forestry, Texas A. & M. College.

Over-utilized range area showing invasion of prickly pear and mesquite, and the absence of desirable forage. This area was completely cleared by hand-grubbing 20 years previously.

CONSTANTLY increasing growths of noxious brushes threaten the range country of Texas. Yet, how many Texans realize that the enemy is on the march? How many have taken thought of the fact that the brush on Texas rangelands is in reality an army of merciless invaders—invaders which strike directly and with crippling force at the very heart of our range economy?

at the very heart of our range economy?

In order that we may all realize the strength of the enemy—the scope of the brush-control problem in Texas—let us consider these facts. In 1945, the money earned by Texas farmers and ranchmen from livestock production amounted to more than \$589,000,000, and this sum would be substantially greater in this year of higher prices. This huge sum was produced from grazing operations on 93.5 million acres of rangelands. But consider the fact that some 37.5 million acres of land in Texas have been seriously affected by the encroachment of various species of noxious brush—mesquite, cedar, prickly pear, creosote bush, sagebrush, blackbrush and many others.

It is estimated that if even half of the land so infested had been available for full utilization in livestock production, Texas farmers and ranchmen during 1947 would have received an additional \$18.5 million. This sum represents only half of the loss to Texans in one year caused by the invasion of noxious brush forms into the once-virgin grasslands of Texas!

Nor is this great annual monetary loss the whole story. For even more important is the threat of increasing spoilation of Texas rangeland by these creeping invaders. No longer can Texas stockmen simply move from their ranges ahead of the brush invasion, drive their herds westward to "greener pastures." No—the great days of the free range have passed with the buffalo and the Indian, and today Texas ranchmen must

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Proper grazing and management of range area prevents invasion of the noxious brushes seen in background.

make the best use of whatever lands they have. Thus, the threat of further encroachment of noxious plant species onto Texas rangelands poses the possibility of capital loss so great as to make any one year's loss pale into insignificance.

However, this persistent march of noxious plants onto Texas ranges has not been unchallenged. Various agencies—federal, state and local—have picked up the gauntlet flung down by Nature and man, and have engaged themselves in the battle to free these lands of their noxious brush forms, and to restore them to their earlier productive capacities as ranges for various types of livestock.

This article is an attempt to present a clear-cut, accurate picture of the problem posed by the noxious brush invasion, and to show the urgent need for strong research and educational programs if we Texans intend to save our ranges.

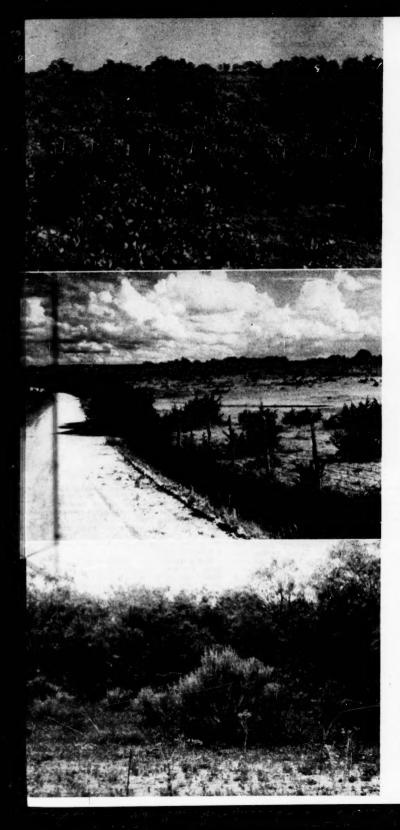
Attack on the Rangelands

In 1858, according to the Texas Almanac, "in Texas it costs to raise a cow about as much as it does to raise a chicken, so plentiful is the range and so little trouble is there in looking after them." And in 1870, the USDA Yearbook also presented a picture of an almost inexhaustible range empire in speaking of the opportunities offered to stockmen by the ranges of the South-

west: "Farmers upon land costing \$20 to \$200 an acre, in climate requiring four or five months of winter feeding, cannot compete with stockraisers operating under a sky that demands no shelter and upon a soil yielding perennial supplies of green food where land is so cheap that a single stock farm includes a whole county."

Unfortunately these pictures no longer exist. The virgin rangelands of the great Southwest have passed, and in their place have left the rangelands of today—areas which are now threatened by the encroachment of noxious plant forms. To understand how this has come about in such a relatively short time, let us consider the original vegetation of Texas, and follow the processes whereby it has been modified, and in many instances replaced, by various noxious forms.

When the white man first came to the Texas frontier, he found a stockman-farmer's paradise. The rolling hills of Northeast and East Texas were fairly heavily timbered, with scattered open areas of fertile soil suitable for cultivation. In the Central Texas region, reaching from the Red river to the Edwards Plateau, he found more scattered timber, with wide stretches of prairie, thickly covered with succulent forage grasses. And to the west all the way to the Rocky Mountains of New Mexico, he found the prairie rangelands—a natural ranch empire — vast, sweeping



plains suited to the practices of "free

Here and there throughout Texas, the Here and there throughout Texas, the early settler found areas in which many species of present-day noxious brush forms were present. In the Edwards Plateau, for example, liveoak, shinnery oak and a few scrub cedar grew along the rocky ridges and followed the contours of the relatively few streams draining the watershed. In the dry and arid regions of the Trans-Pecos the create high prickly near and the tarbush arid regions of the frans-recos the creo-sote bush, prickly pear and the tarbush were to be seen. And in the Rio Grande Plain were found mesquite, huisache, guajillo and varied forms of cacti.

These noxious forms, however, were of little or no concern to Texas pioneers, for the range grasses were dominant. Texas rangeland at that time was covered by forage grasses—tall grasses, big and little bluestem, the muhly grasses, sideoats, grama, buffalo grass and others—which formed a thick, tough sod, producing nutritious food for livestock in such quantities as to be almost unimaginable to the Texan of today. These grasses, with both deep and shallow root systems, occupied almost all of the ground space and took up all the available moisture, controlling would-be invaders through successful competi-tion—literally choking out any sprouting noxious form.

Why then, we wonder, has our Texas rangeland deteriorated—and why has the process been so rapid? There are conflicting answers to these questions. But the one factor that seems definitely

But the one factor that seems definitely to have made a major contribution to the spread of various noxious brushes is man himself.

Before considering directly the part which man has played in laying Texas rangelands open to the invasion of malignant brush forms, let us consider some of the other factors instrumental in the encroachments of noxious plants. There are at least three elements, beside the human factor, which aided in effecting the invasion of noxious brushes onto previously "clean" rangelands. These are climatic phenomena (drouth, flood, hard winters and the like), fire and wildlife.

Of the three, climatic phenomena are or the three, climatic phonomena are more immediately far-reaching. A pro-longed drouth may reduce the desirable forage plants to such an extent that the range is almost laid bare to encroach-ment of the noxious brush which by nature of their deeper root systems are able to withstand the drouth. Similarly able to withstand the drouth. Similarly hard winters tend to destroy forage grasses over wide areas that have been severely overgrazed. When these climatic variations occur following each other, as the hard winter of 1885-86 was followed by the widespread drouth of 1886 and it in turn was followed by the even more bitter winter of 1886-87, transcribed and the second of the seco tremendous damage is done to the sod of the rangelands.

Floods, too, and windstorms play a

Top—Shinnery oak—a poisonous invader which forces out desirable forage grasses. Note the association with sand sagebrush and mesquite in background.

Center—Cedar invasion in the Edwards Plateau region. The smaller plants

in the right foreground have been estab-

in the right foreground have obeen estab-lished from seed produced on the pro-tected plants in the fence line. Bottom—Sand sagebrush (foreground) and mesquite combine to form dense growths over large areas in Northwest Texas.

part in spreading the seed of noxious forms to areas previously clean. Both of these elements tend to distribute plant seed widely. And floods are likely also to spread a layer of silt which serves as an ideal seedbed for the germination of seeds of undesirable plants.

Another element affecting the early rangelands was fire. During frontier times, great areas of Texas range were fired, sometimes by natural means, often by Indians or by the advancing white man. These early prairie fires were most spectacular affairs. They often covered thousands of acres, and burned for weeks in dry periods, causing a pall of smoke to hide the sun for days at a time. Whether they actually improved the primitive rangelands is a question which has caused considerable discussion among range specialists. Although the early-day prairie fires undoubtedly de-stroyed many brush forms which might otherwise have proved seed-sources for range infestation, the fires also weak-ened much good sod, and may well have laid the range open to infestation in this manner.

Another possible agent in spreading the noxious plant forms may have been the wildlife which flourished in the early period of range use. Birds, small rodents such as ground squirrels, cottontail and jack rabbits, and some larger animals such as the coyote, may well have been such as the coyote, may well have been instrumental in spreading noxious forms of plant growth through their food habits, or droppings. Thus, all these elements—climate and climatic phenomena ments—climate and climate pnenomena such as flood or windstorm; the great prairie fires of pioneer days; the abundant wildlife of the frontier—con-tributed in part to the spread of noxious brush. But as has been pointed out, the chief agent operative in the de-terioration of Texas rangelands has been man and his over-abundance of domestic animals. Year after year they have over-grazed the native forage grasses until they died from trampling and inability to produce and store plant nutrients, and their places were taken by inferior grass species and the noxious brushes.

As the profits in ranching increased, and Texas became a part of the Union,

railheads were established, and the Lone Star State became the beef cattle center of the nation. The verdant prairie ranges were ruthlessly overstocked, for ranges were ruthlessly overstocked, for when one area was too-heavily grazed, the cattleman could move toward the sunset—toward the boundless "free range." Unfortunately, all the free range was eventually occupied. That the native forage grasses have not gone the way of the buffale and the necessary rivers. of the buffalo and the passenger pigeon is a tribute to their hardiness and re-siliency in the face of overwhelming odds.

Let us consider one or two striking examples of the changes in the appearance of the Texas range. In 1854, less than 100 years ago, Bartlett (Personal Narrative) gave an eyewitness description of the Southwest Texas range area:

The whole of this district consists of gently undulating plains, without timber save along the margins of the streams, and is covered

Top—The McCartney rose is a serious problem on rangelands along the Gulf Coast. It forms large clumps and can reduce the amount of usable range con-

Center -Many - stemmed mesquite Center — Many stemmea mesquite thicket which in time closes out grazing and impedes the handling of livestock. Bottom—Rapid sprouting of mesquite shown by 11-mont's growth from stump

cut at ground level.



with the most luxuriant of grass. The indigenous prairie grass is tall, coarse, full of seed at the top, and when young resembles wheat in the spring. But in grasses the glory of the State is the mesquite grass, found only in western Texas. It yields a fine, soft sward, preserves its verdure in the winter, and beyond a comparison affords the best wild pasture in the world.

Yet in 1899, not half a century after Bartlett's description was written, Jared Smith, an employee of the U. S. Department of Agrostology, states of the identical area that "this same region is now covered with brush and cactus." And today the whole area, with the exception of such ranches as are maintained at considerable cost against the encroachment of noxious forms, is justly described by J. Frank Dobie as "chaparral country."

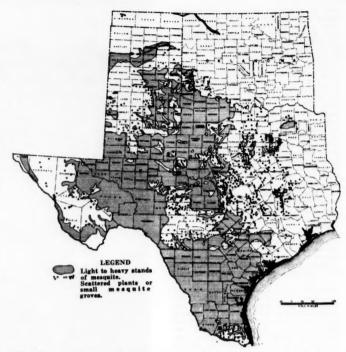
Again, Smith (above) described "the entire region lying north of the Colorado and Concho rivers" as well-grassed and watered, and relatively unaffected by such noxious forms as prickly pear or mesquite. Yet today, a little less than 50 years later, this region shows considerable infestation with mesquite, prickly pear, cedar and shinnery oak. To point up the extent of infestation, it is estimated in the current biennial report of the Department of Range and Forestry that some 65 million acres of the 93.5 million acres of original rangelands are now infested with one or more species of noxious brush, and that the remaining 28.5 million acres are in grave danger of infestation in the immediate future!

This, then, is what is happening to the area Bartlett described as "the best wild pasture in the world!" The steady encroachment of noxious brush forms has greatly reduced the amount of forage and lowered the quality of that which remains. It has rendered a considerable amount of forage unavailable to livestock, and has greatly impeded ranchmen in the handling of their herds and flocks. And the worst aspect of this brush invasion, so far as the long view is concerned, lies in the deterioration of the range, the exploitation of the soil nutrients, and the extreme likelihood of the passing of our Texas rangelands unless immediate combative steps are taken.

The Dominant Invaders

What, specifically, are those dominating invaders — these noxious brushes which are so rapidly destroying Southwestern rangelands? A glance at accompanying maps prepared by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates clearly that mesquite is by far the most outstanding of the noxious forms, having infested some 55 million acres of a total of 93.5 million acres of potential rangeland. Another outstanding enemy of the ranchman is prickly pear. Although in times of drouth or failure of grasses this noxious growth may be utilized as stock feed, the disadvantages to the range and to animals which feed on prickly pear are, as we shall see further on, far more numerous than any advantages which it may offer as a stock feed.

Still another form of rapidly spreading noxious growth is scrub oak, particularly in the region of the Edwards Plateau. Here such forms as liveoak, Spanish oak, red oak, post oak, blue oak and other oak species have managed to distribute themselves over many millions of acres of one-time virgin range. Of sufficient importance to merit separate mention is shinnery oak, a dwarf oak form widely infesting the Edwards



Distribution of mesquite in Texas. Courtesy, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas.

Plateau and extending westward toward the Trans-Pecos area. Not only do the twisted, relatively low growths of shinnery oak form grass-destructive brush areas, but the browse from some of these species is poisonous to livestock if taken in quantity.

In Val Verde, Terrell, Pecos, Upton and Reagan counties and westward—creosote and tarbush have greatly increased upon the arid lands, robbing the soils of moisture and nutrients which might well be used to support valuable forage grasses. Also in West, Central West and Southwest Texas, infestations of whitebrush, blackbrush and agarita have slowly spread over millions of acres of desirable grazing lands.

The above-mentioned forms although of outstanding importance, are only a few of the noxious brushes which have invaded the virgin prairie lands of the Southwest. All over Texas, the problem of brush control exists to a greater or less degree. Yaupon, catclaw, hog plum, persimmon, huisache, granjeno, Brazilbush, cedar, soapbush, false willow, McCartney rose, black jack oak, retamall of these noxious plant forms and many others occur in various combinations throughout Texas. Their relentless advance in the face of determined efforts to destroy them may well spell the doom of the greatest rangelands which the world has ever known.

Foremost among the noxious plant forms of Texas is the mesquite, which

Foremost among the noxious plant forms of Texas is the mesquite, which varies in growth from very large trees in regions of sufficient moisture to low, creeping forms in the sandy, semi-arid regions around Lubbock and to solid thicket stands in other areas. J.

Frank Dobie has said of mesquite that "it is sterilizing an empire into unproductiveness." Describing the virgin prairie of his boyhood, in the area southwest of San Antonio, he says: "As a bare-legged boy some 40 years ago (about 1901, since these words were written in 1943) I used to ride horse-back in South Texas across what was known as 'the hay pasture.' Somebody had at some time mowed prairie hay from it. It was several thousand acres in extent and was mostly prairie. Today only a 'brush hand' armored with leather can penetrate the mesquite thickets on this land."

Again, Jared Smith wrote in 1899: "Twenty years ago it was hard to find a mesquite (tree) on the open prairie that was larger than a small shrub. The only places where they occurred of any size were in the valleys and the 'timber islands'—small scattered groves at intervals on the prairies. . ." Smith also tells of a Dr. Deryee of Corpus Christi, who told him that "thirty years ago (about 1869) the country between there and the Rio Grande was entirely open . . with only here and there a bunch of mesquite . ." These remarks would indicate that mesquite infestation was relatively light as late as 1850. And since the increase has been rapid and heavy since that time, the most logical conclusion is that the utilization of Texas rangelands during the stockmen's "good old days" contributed in no small degree to the growth of this plant.

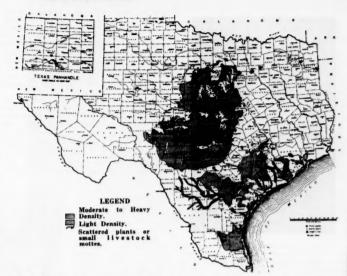
Research carried on at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station substation at Spur indicates clearly that the success which mesquite has had in es-

tablishing itself on Texas ranges is due to its growth habit. Results showed that mesquite forms a bud zone which usually lies anywhere from a few inches to as much as a foot or more below the ground level, depending on how much soil or litter may have accumulated at the base of the plant. The roots spread from below this bud zone, and the bud zone itself contains a number of eyelets, much like those of the common potato. An injury to the upper part of the tree-such as cutting of the trunk, or burn-ing—seems to stimulate the eyelets, and they sprout, sending up as many as a dozen or more shoots from a single bud dozen or more shoots from a single bud zone. Hence, it is most difficult to kill a mesquite by burning after it has reached a year or more of age. For the great likelihood is that although the old growth may be destroyed, new growth in much more luxuriant quantities will sprout. Even repeated burnings do not seem to exhaust the root-node of its eyelet-shoots, and for this reason it seems doubtful that the prairie fires of the old days were actually agents in preventing the spread of the mesquite.

A view endorsed by many range spe-cialists is that the grass turf of the vir-gin prairie was itself the agent which held mesquite and other noxious brushes in check. Under normal conditions, the mesquite reproduces by means of its seeds, which are small and bean-shaped, seeds, which are small and bean-shaped, held in a pod similar to that of the garden lima. These "mesquite beans" as they are called, are familiar to every Texan, and, as has been established by experiments carried on at Spur, are readily eaten by livestock. Of considerable interest is the fact that experiments indicate that a large percentage of these seeds will germinate after passing through the digestive tracts of aniing through the digestive tracts of ani-mals. Thus, much of the spread of mesquite nowadays is attributable to animal droppings. However, on the virgin turf of early times, even though buffalo, antelope or the first stock brought in by the white man may have spread germinable mesquite beans rather widely—the beans had a difficult time in developing. The mat of grasses was so thick and heavy, as compared with the sparse turf of today, that many beans must have failed to reach the soil below, or were destroyed. Of the relatively few which did reach the soil, only a very small percentage could survive the competition with the sturdy root systems of the native prairie grasses. Such at least is the viewpoint held by modern range specialists and many ranchmen. quite nowadays is attributable to animal range specialists and many ranchmen. Doble phrases this idea clearly:

The grass that made the prairie fires possible was, I am sure, a (far more) potent agent in checking the spread of mesquite. When white men over-grazed the country, they left the soil exposed to beans; also, with grass scarce, stock ate every mesquite bean found—and then dropped the seed where the rootlets could, white man sowed with over-grasing; he is now reaping thickets of mesquite.

Investigations carried on by a number of ecologists indicate that as mesquite moves into an area it tends to appear first in lowlands of deep soils and later in higher grazing lands. And such has been the spread of this weed-tree that in the past 75 years it has become one of the more common noxious plant forms in the Southwest. And though it has par-tially destroyed millions of acres of val-uable rangeland, it is defended by a number of ranchmen on several grounds. It is argued that since the beans are edible by livestock, mesquite may on oc-casion prove to be invaluable in feeding

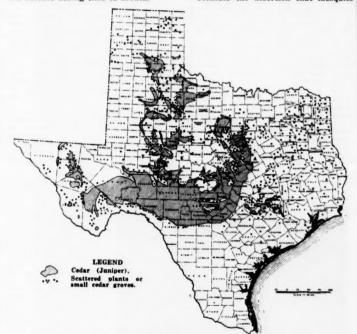


Distribution of liveoak in Texas. Courtesy, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas.

a herd through a critical period. Again, the larger mesquite are frequently considered desirable as shade trees. Another argument is advanced that mesquite aid in supporting grasses in their vicinity because the deep root systems serve as channels to draw underground water to the surface during time of drouth.

These views are not upheld by mod-These views are not upheld by mod-ern range management specialists, nor in the main by the majority of Texas ranchmen, who have by this time had the opportunity to observe the deterioration of the range under the onslaught of mesquite invasion.

Consider the assertion that mesquite



Distribution of cedar in Texas. Courtesy U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas.



Section of a mesquite stump. The wartlike structures are the buds which produce sprouts when the top is killed or removed.

furnishes valuable forage. A study by the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station at Tucson, Arizona, established that forage production from perronnial grasses alone on plots free of mesquite averaged two and one-half times as much as the total forage production from both mesquite and grasses on areas containing meaquite. Hence, with the exception of years of great drouth, it is likely that the value of mesquite as forage is obviously greatly overestimated. And since there is no way for the ranchman of today to compare how well a virgin, mesquite-free turf would stand prolonged drouth (as compared with the sparse turf of our rangelands of today), it is quite difficult to make any sort of case for the mesquite as a feed tree in opposition to good, heavy grasses.

As to whether mesquite holds soil moisture, prevents runoff or draws moisture to the surface in times of drouth there is some discussion. Studies indicate that it requires 1,727 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry mesquite matter, three times as much water as is needed to produce a pound of little bluestem grass! Mesquite roots on older trees may range as much as 50-75 feet

from the base of the tree, running in all directions—as one old-timer put it, "like a rattler headed for a dog-hole!" Examinations of mesquite root systems by investigators at Spur show these feeders from 6 to 12 inches beneath the surface of the soil, and in even a moderate stand of mesquite form a network of channels which constantly remove water and soil nutrients from the openings between the trees.

The whole problem of the mesquite infestation of our Southwestern ranges may be summarized simply: Mesquite-free soils mean more water supply for grass growth, since it no longer is demanded by the greedy mesquite. More water means more grass. More grass, if not overgrazed, means more litter on the ground. More litter means less puddling, less sheet erosion, less water

also instrumental in crowding forage grasses off the ranges, in depleting the nutritional content of the soil, in encouraging erosion and in impeding the handling of livestock.

Foremost among these are the various cacti of Texas, particularly the prickly pear with which all Texans are familiar. Here again, as with mesquite, there is some argument against eradication on the ground that this cactus can be utilized as a forage crop to good advantage, particularly during adverse range conditions such as drouth. The practice in dealing with all spined species is to burn the spines off with a device called a "pear burner" and to allow the stock to graze the burned cactus. Although many ranchmen argue that herds have been carried through critical periods by the burned pear, the old question arises



Effects of uncontrolled burning of acedar-oak infested range. Fire has destroyed the protective litter on the surface allowing the topsoil to be washed away, and exposing the rocks which lie just beneath the surface.

loss through runoff. Less water loss means more water, and still more grass. And the steady increase in grass means that in time a firm turf of native forage grasses can be produced—a turf which, as in the early days, is capable of utilizing efficiently every drop of rain that falls. Therefore, it is imperative that the mesquite be destroyed if our ranges are ever to be restored to anything approximating their one-time grazing capacity.

We have written of mesquite at this length because it is certainly "ranchman's enemy number 1" in terms of the proportionate acreage of rangelands which it infests as well as in terms of the difficulty of eradication. However, there are other noxious forms which are

of whether the range would have supported the herds in far more efficient fashion had the existence of the prickly pear not sapped the strength of the forage grasses.

In heavily infested prickly pear areas in Texas—primarily the Rio Grande Plain, the Rolling Plains, the High Plains, and portions of the Edwards Plateau—it is not uncommon to find as



This range in Southwest Texas was a heavily-grazed horse pasture. It now shows considerable improvement under moderate stockunder moderate stock-ing despite several years of low rainfall following treatment of the brush. An increasing cover of hairy grama protects the soil from erosion and affords grazing animals palatable forage. Other desirable grasses, protected from over-grazing by the prickly pear provide a valuable seed source for revegetation.



Heavy infestation of prickly pear and mesquite on rangeland once entirely free of brush.

much as 20 per cent of the range occupied by this pest. And a number of ranges have been tabulated in which as high as 50-75 per cent of the soil is cov-

ered with prickly pear.
How has it spread? There are several
answers to this question. In the first
place, each stem of prickly pear is capable of self-propagation, and even after burning any portion of such a stem which may remain green is a potential colonizer. Also the prickly pear produces seed which are spread by jack rabbits to a considerable extent. It is interesting to note that the germination quality of prickly pear seed is actually increased from passing through the digestive tract of the rabbits, tests on peliets containing seed proving a 50 per cent germination increase over naturally-scattered seed. Some prickly pear tends to creep, with roots extending many feet outward from the original plant and lying just under the surface of the soil. In these ways the infestation has spread until some 60 million acres of Texas range is troubled with prickly pear.

Most of the noxious effects upon the

forage grasses and the soil of the rangelands attributed above to the mesquite are also attributable to the prickly pear. And, like the mesquite, the major problem of eradication is to insure complete kills. For since each stem may become a new plant if it comes in contact with the ground, such methods as scraping, railing or cabling pastures are fraught with the possibility of intensifying the infestation instead of cleaning out the

infestation instead of cleaning out the noxious growth of this plant.

Still another serious form of noxious brush invader is the oak group. Oak infestation poses a unique problem in that it brings with it a tendency to cedar infestation as well as to infestations of a number of minor types of provious undergrowths. These latter noxious undergrowths. These latter forms are believed to follow the oak areas as a result of the droppings of birds, and an oak infestation soon bean area which is almost impenetrable because of the thick undergrowth of cedar and other noxious brush forms. The effect on the area as a grazing locality is easily imagined.

Let us now consider the general effects of these and other noxious brushes on the range of Texas. In the first place, it is obvious that the noxious growths rob valuable forage grasses of both water and soil nutrients. The relative thickness of the infestation in any given area de-termines just how greatly the forage grasses suffer from the encroachments

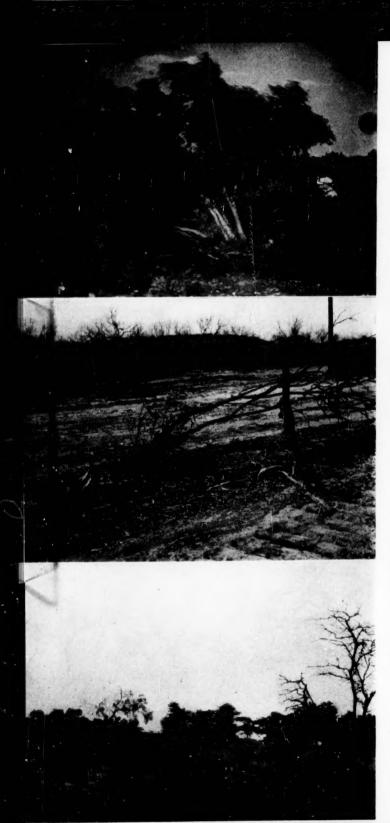
of the invaders.

Also, these noxious brushes cast considerable shade, which retards the desiderable shade, which retards the development of forage grasses. These valuable cover grasses—bluestems, gramas, curly mesquite and others—require sunlight for most effective development. Findings at the Spur substation indicate that grass grown in full sunlight averaged 20.4 per cent more starches and sugars than grasses grown in heavy

Top-Large, heavy root cutter used for solid plowing 8 to 24 inches deep in eradicating thick stands of mesquite.

eradicating thick stands of meaquite. Center—A heavy, rolling type cutter in operation in a thick stand of blackbrush, meaquite, granjeno and liveouk in South Texas. The heavier cutters will cut brush up to 6 inches in diameter. Below—"Stinger" type root cutter blade in operation for removal of small to medium-sized trees. All photos Courtesy, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas.





shade, and that there was a definite reduction in the indigestible crude fibers in those grasses which were developed in the full sunlight. It takes little imag-ination, also, to see that the combination of shade plus the continuous reduction in water and in soil nutrients, which would be the result of heavy infestation of noxious brushes, would be highly detrimental to the development and feeding value of the forage grasses.

Another over-all effect of noxious brush invasion on our Texas rangelands is the impediment which such growths offer in the handling of livestock. In dense chaparral there is a constant in-jury and loss rate among livestock be-cause of the spines and thorns of the growths, which open the way to screw-worm infestation and other infections among the animals on pasture. Also the physical problem of handling the livestock is intensified in heavy brush, as the animals tend to become wilder and more difficult to deal with in direct proportion to the density of growth on their grazing lands.

grazing lands.

Still another detrimental effect of noxious brush growth—and one which may well be of greatest importance in the long-range view—is the tendency toward erosion occasioned by brush infestation. As the noxious forms overcome the resistance of the low-growing grasses and other herbaceous plants which form the normal forage cover, the soil tands to become averged and which form the normal forage cover, the soil tends to become exposed and bare, for the brush lacks the fibrous roots which hold and bind the soil. Rain-drops, striking this soil form tiny splashes and "puddles," dissolving the surface soil and spreading a thin layer of silt which effectively seals the soil against further water absorption. Reof silt which effectively seals the soil against further water absorption. Recurrence of dry periods forms these soils into "hardpan," and as the vegetation continues to give way, the area becomes subject to both sheet and gully erosion. It takes only a few years to remove an inch of good soil, but according to soil scientists it requires 100 years to restore it! store it!

Science Fights Back

We can thus see that range specialists find themselves confronted with a threefold problem. First, efficient and eco-nomical ways must be found to remove the noxious plant forms from infested range areas. Second, once these growths are removed, landowners must be encouraged to utilize the forage value of the range to a maximum capacity and to exercise sufficient care in doing so to avoid reinfestation with noxious plants. Third, techniques of building up "rundown" ranges, and restoring cleared ranges to productivity must be developed. Indeed the problem is a big one, and it is only through the co-operation of the range specialist, the landowner and the legislator who may make funds available for range management and development purposes that good results will be obtained.

(Continued on Page 56)

Top—Cabling is an economical and fairly effective method of brush control under certain conditions.

Center—Area following a cabling operation. Smaller, more limber plants (center) cannot be treated successfully with this method.

Below-Good rangeland in the Edwards Plateau. The presence of the taller grasses and the excellent grass cover on this site are mute testimony of good management practices.

With History on His Hip



By HORTENSE WARNER WARD



On the Pecos River 1899. Scouting Rangers—left to right, E. M. DuBose, Augie Olds, H. G. DuBose and Blue Hawkins.

DURING the heyday of the cattle driving era, every cowman carried a personal brand book as an indispensable part of his equipment. He would as soon have gone on the trail without his rope as without his book. It was carried handily in his pocket for quick reference when a strange brand appeared in the trail herd. It was, though the cattleman did not realize it, with history on his hip that he rode the Texas plains.

These brand books are as individual as their makers. There is no uniformity in size or makeup. Some are handsomely bound in calf, while others are well-thumbed paper-backed gift booklets bearing the advertiser's name on the cover. Their subject matter, however, is much the same. They contain a jumble of brands, for the most part nameless, but full of meaning to the scribe. Usually, these scrawls are memoranda of brands belonging to cattlemen for whom the driver acted as agent. Sometimes, they are the brands of stolen cattle for which the driver was on the lockout.

One of the most remarkable set of personal brand books which has passed through my hands was that of E. M. Du-Bose, of Mathis, Texas. These records, however, were compiled after the cattle-trailing days, yet their purpose was much the same.

It was about the turn of the century that DuBose made his brand record books. He was serving first as a Texas Ranger and later as United States Mounted Customs Inspector out of Alice, Texas. The books contain literally thousands of brands found in the counties through which he scouted. There were, in addition to these brands, many "wet" ones of cattle which had been swum across the Rio Grande and smuggled into Texas.

No one but a man born to the saddle and favored with a sturdy pioneer background could have stood up under the rigors and dangers of such work as was demanded of a United States Mounted Customs Inspector. DuBose, however, could and did take everything in his stride.

He was born at Rancho Seco near Banquete, Nueces County, Texas, in 1870. He is the son of F. H. and Martha Du-Bose. Both parents and grandparents were pioneers. His grandfather was granted a headright in Wood County in 1835; here he brought his family from Mineola, Alabama, where the son, F. H. DuBose, had been born.

Dubose, nad been born.

During the Civil War F. H. DuBose fought for the Confederacy. A few years after its close, he married Mrs. Rufus Byler whose husband had been killed just as hostilities ended. Before her marriage, Mrs. Byler was Martha Clara Fusselman. She was born at Martha's Vineyard, Ohio.

Their son, E. M. DuBose, spent his youth learning the cattle business. Ranching, however, was to be a secondary occupation with him. He had that same adventurous urge that imbued his parents and grandparents with a desire to push into the wilderness of Texas. In his case the impulse took a somewhat different form. He joined the Texas Rangers in 1887 to serve under Captains John R. Hughes and J. H. McDonald. In 1914 he left the Rangers to become a United States Mounted Customs Inspector under Captain J. R. Saunders. DuBose also served later under Frank Rabb, Collector of Customs at Brownsville.

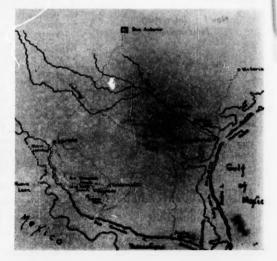
Today, with almost eighty years behind him, DuBose looks much younger than his age would warrant. He is tall, lean and erect in traditional plainsman style. His eyes are clear blue, faded by peering into the long, blinding, sunlit distances of coastal prairies. He is one of the last of his breed.

From 1887 until 1916 DuBose ranged the brush country. He covered the area south of San Antonio, the other three corners of which are pegged by Victoria, Brownsville, and Laredo. Every square mile of this vast quadrilateral was traversed in the saddle not once, but many times, as his journals and brand records testify.

There were few trails and fewer roads over which DuBose could ride. But it is



Above—Pages from the DuBose Brand Book, Right—Map of the brush country. Scout trails of E. M. DuBose.



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doubtful whether or not he would have followed a marked route if it had existed. He generally went the most direct way to his destination even though fences intervened. This necessitated his carrying, as a regular part of his equipment, staple pullers and staples with which he took down wire and put it back up again.

The one road which DuBose did travel regularly was that from Laredo to Brownsville. This was the old Military Road built by Zachary Taylor at the time of the war with Mexico. It was, for many years, the only road between these two points. And through all of his long and ionely rides, DuBose faithfully kept records of the brands he saw and his adventures along the trail.

Under the date of January 6, 1905, this entry appears in his log:

Left Alice for Rider Ranch, San Diego, Laredo . . . 289 miles entire trip. Seized half a quart of mescal possession of L. Sanchez. Arrested and took to Laredo where was bound over in sum of \$200 to await action of Federal Grand Jury.

January 16, 1905—From Alice to San Diego with witness, G. Luna, in Sanchez case who was being intimidated by Sanchez' sons. Had tried to make him leave. Offered to give him money if he would and if he would not, threatened to have him arrested on some charge or other.

This interference with the course of justice necessitated some action by Du-Bose. He told the sheriff to stop the intimidation of Luna, or he would have Sanchez' sons before the Federal Grand Jury under peace bond.

On the seventeenth of January, Du-Bose rode from Alice to San Diego and into the Loma Chata Country, a jaunt of eighty-nine miles. He made this ride in three days, stopping to take ten stolen horses from one Amado Garza. Four days later he rode from Alice to San Diego, a distance of forty miles. He noted that this was a "water haul," by which he meant he had his ride for nothing.

The log continues:

January 24, 1905 — From Alice with Ranger Carnes in pursuit of M. Roark charged with assault. Sixty miles. Arrested near La Fruta, San Patricio County. Returned Alice same night.

January 27, 1905—To Hebbronville. Met S. M. Edwards, H. H. Jefferies, E. Camp and Sarayosa at Rendado Ranch. Scouted south. Looked through bunch 500 head cattle bought by Sam Lane for J. Reed at Santa Maria, also bunch mules bought by Lane. Scouted 235 miles.

January 31, 1905—With Ranger Carnes and Cattle Inspector (James) Gibson went to San Diego. Six head smuggled horses possession Amado Garga.

Posted for sale Feb. 13, 1905.

The month of February was taken up with the sales of these stolen horses from which the Government realized \$56.35.

DuBose was hot on the trail of these mescal peddlers for many months. He watched passing cotton pickers, attended fiestas and bailes in the hope of catching the mescaleros, but without success. He was well aware that the fiery liquor was being sold illicitly, but he was not able to secure evidence.

But his luck changed in November. On

the twenty-sixth, DuBose left Alice for Hebbronville to meet Ranger Gilmore for a "scout." From there they went to McCampbell's ranch and remained all night. In the morning they left for the Jones Ranch and stayed there all night. Leaving this place the next morning, they came upon two Mexican smugglers only four miles below the ranch. They were Santos Perez and Tirso Barrera, who were loaded with fourteen gallons of mescal.

DuBose promptly arrested the smugglers and took them to Hebbronville. He next notified Deputy Marshall Haynes to come for the prisoners the next day; then having completed his duty, he went home. The log of this adventure cioses with a notation of the brands of the smugglers' horses.

1 blk. horse r A S

1 Bay Fr c

1 dun Fr

1 bald face bay R S

1 sorrel Fr

1 bald face mare bay

These entries are a fair sample of those many more to be found throughout the DuBose log. Others repeat accounts of solitary rides through the thorny brush country. They are living, vital history, unrecorded save for the scrawled notations within the covers of DuBose's books.

When asked how he could distinguish "wet" brands of cattle that had been swum across the Rio Grande from American brands of similar design, Du-Bose looked amused. "That's easy," he answered. "A Mexican steer stands out like a sore thumb among a bunch of American cattle. Usually those animals from across the river are so poor you can spot them the minute you lay eyes on them, brand or no brand."

But this is not the whole answer. With an encyclopedic memory for cattle brands, DuBose can recognize a strange brand as far as he can see it. It is typical of his brand records, as it was of those books used on the trail, that few names appear in connection with his sketches of the brands. This omission was no handicap to him, however. When asked about it, he replied that he started to write the names alongside of the brands, but this took too much time. It was easier just to remember them.

While this statement may sound like a tall tale at first thought, it is nevertheless true that DuBose's remarkable memory for the literature of the brush country is still clear. After a lapse of some thirty-odd years, he can readily name the owner of almost any brand picked at random from his records—and locate the owner's ranch as well. To him, the records he carried on those long scouting trips are not history. They are living memories of friends and lawbreakers encountered all in a day's work.

one florin and the M. Forter Herd

The <u>Best Range Grass usually supplies</u> only <u>Part of the Minerals Cattle Need</u>

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Authorities have long known that even the best range grass rarely supplies enough of all the minerals growing calves and range cattle need for best thrift, growth and development.

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Moorman's takes the guess work out of mineral feeding. Craving for any particular mineral or minerals is easily satisfied because there is enough of each one they are known to need. That's why MoorMan's goes so far—yet costs so little—why you can feed two range cows all the minerals they need for less than I cent a day.

You'll like the vigorous, thrifty calves you get when you feed MoorMan's. See your MoorMan Man, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. 6-B Quincy, Ill.

ONLY MOORMAN'S gives you Range Minerals for Cattle in these two economical, waste-reducing, easy-to-feed forms: Granular, which "stays put," and Handy-to-Handle Blocks,

and we distant serve with spirits and

Moor Mans

CUSTOM-MADE FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS

Green grass all through the dry season was the old time cow man's dream of some far off cow heaven. But along came some smart hombres who corralled the water and broke it to lead. They seeded to give green grass all through the dry season. Well, this looked like the answer to a prayer, but along with wet pastures and lush grass came a new rustler with a four dollar name that every rancher now knows as the stomach worm.

These rustlers can do a lot of damage to your cattle and your pocketbook before you wise up to the fact that you're dealing with squatters and you're footing the bill. If you find your cattle unthrifty, scouring, rough of coat, with pale skin and membrane in the mouth and maybe "bottle jaw," you can suspect that stomach worms have set up light housekeeping and it's your turn to pick up the check! CUTTER hasn't a thing to sell for the treatment of stomach worms, but there are some good products on the market that do the job of eliminating these bandits. The vet in your section is the man to contact for the latest dope.

My thanks to you ranchers for the good reports you've sent me on Trisulfanol.* One letter asks me "Why is the package so small?" and that was a cinch to answer. Trisulfanol is CONCENTRATED for maximum efficiency. If any of you have had your arms twisted and been forced into an establishment that sells distilled spirits, I'll bet you'll remember that Old Popskull cost more than the stuff on draft and went to work a lot quicker. That's CONCENTRATION.

See you next month...

*Trisulfanol-CUTTER-a liquid sulfa preparation for the effective treatment of pinkeye.

> CUTTER LABORATORIES Berkeley 10, California

Range Gossip and the N. Porter Herd

HE only way I ever find out much about any of the oldtime cowboys is by reading The Cattleman, and I wish to say that no one gets any more good from reading it than I.

In the December 1948 issue I read the article about "On the Trail with the Turkey Track Herd" to Grande River, South Dakota, in 1893. This Turkey Track brand was the one used by Tony Day and Hank Creswell after they formed partnership in 1892 to establish a steer ranch on Grande River, South

Tony Day for several years before had operated in the Cherokee Strip on Wolf Creek, west of where Woodward, Okla-homa, is now; Creswell had operated from an early day on the Canadian River country, just south and west of Tony

Day. Same is well known by old-timers. But many of the names in the December article sounded to me like a voice from the tomb, as I also went to Dakota with the first herd placed on the range on Grande River.

The first herds were halted several miles above the forks of the two rivers, and camp was made and established on the south bank of the South Grande River about 30 miles north of the old

After the two first herds were turned loose the first of August, 1892, Tony Day and Hank Creswell went over and bought the E6 outfit lock, stock and barrel, established headquarters there and ranched there up to 1900, and began to move into the Canadian country.

I realize that in this day and age, few folks like to read of the past, because most of the oldtimers have passed on and those living now are younger and living under different circumstances. What few old ones are living dream dreams of the past; the younger have dreams of the future.

That is the history of mankind as far back as I have read. An old waddie like myself, who has passed his day of use-fulness and who is no longer able to earn his beans, sits down in the corner to one side and listens to the stories of airplanes and atom bombs.

Articles like those appearing at times in The Cattleman help him to lean back, shut his eyes and dream dreams of long ago. In fancy he sees the long trail herds of days gone forever parade across the hills and valleys; above all, he recalls many of the faces and names of the old Texas boys who rode with the other man's wealth entrusted to his honor and care, as custodians, to the northern ranges.

The most cherished thing he can dream of was how loyal he was to the brand he rode for. Take for instance the snowstorm in 1892, when about fifteen herds of steers on the trail met the storm in the Kit Carson country and the herds became mixed up. They were all different brands and different owners, and as far as I know not one man with any of the herds owned one dollar's worth of the stock. Two days after the snow melted enough so the cattle could be worked, each herd had its number of cattle and were hitting the trail on to the waters of the South Platte River and on.

To really understand those men, the

times and ranges of the West, a man had

to live then and not now. To know the old West, one had to know the cowboy for he was the West. One had to live there with his eyes open. In no other oc-cupation was it more true that only the fittest survived. It was no age for the weakling nor no place for him to fit in.

The spring of 1884 while I was a lad living with my grandparents near the old Kimball on the Brazos River, I helped my grandfather deliver a small bunch of steers over on Nolan River, near Blum in Hill County. Grandfather had sold the steers to a man well known to him, Newt Porter, who had the idea of buying in the spring of the year, driving north and selling in the fall to northern buyers.

As I remember, the boom times of the early 1880's were beginning to level off some by the spring of 1884, but most everyone thought, of course, that prices would climb again by fall of the year, and Mr. Porter, being of the type that never looked back, bought quite a herd of young steers.

This was the first time I had ever been allowed to ride so far away from the sight of my grandmother, as she claimed the right to loose herd me close around camp since both my parents were dead. I had been allowed to ride a pony since I was able to stay on its back, and now I had become important in the cattle game — about the most important game being played at that time in that section of the country—and I felt my importance the same as our college boys

For the life of me, I could not figure just how Mr. Porter would ever be able to buy this herd, brand them in his road brand, and then deliver them to buyers, as he figured then, in Kansas unless I could get him to place the entire pro-ceedings in my care and custody. Since that day I have seen many young boys who had those cornfed feelings as they hit the different ranches of the west for work, either on the range or on the trail.

But one of my uncles had been working for Mr. Porter for some time, and they for Mr. Porter for some time, and they were receiving and branding in the Porter road brand bunches of steers each day. After my grandfather's bunch was branded, I decided that with my uncle's help maybe he would be able to get along without my taking charge. And I guess Mr. Porter just overlooked my services, though I thought for a long time that he would see the day when he would regret pot nutring me in charge of the herd not putting me in charge of the herd.

Rain

The sky was black, The clouds were hanging, The lightning flashed, The thunder was banging.

The rain came down, The dogs found shelter, The colts danced around, The chicks fled helter, skelter.

The drouth was over, The tanks were full, Clean oats and clover, Happy cows and bulls.

Rowena McNeel (age 11 yrs.).

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When your livestock is ready for market, call TEXAS. Let our years of experience and "know-how" aid you in the marketing of your cattle and calves.

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Livestock Need Trace Mineralized Salt

The more nutritionists learn about even in the most fertile parts of animal feeding, the more important do trace minerals become. They have discovered that trace minerals influence the whole enzyme, hormone, and vitamin activities of the body - the basic life functions.

But because of heavy cropping of land, erosion, and the greater results we expect of livestock, few animals get enough. This is true the country.

The safe way, the easy, effective economical way, to feed essential cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, and iodine is in Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt. It is like a lowcost insurance policy covering all your livestock - assurance of healthier, thriftier animals and greater profits.



Erosion has dumped millions of tons of fertile topsoil into our rivers, lakes, and oceans . . . robbed us of precious minerals. According to recent survey in Wisconsin, four out of five farms are mineral deficient.



In 1906 the average dairy herd improvement cow gave 215 pounds of butterfat a year. Today she produces 344 pounds. Because of this increased activity in the body, there is greater need of trace minerals.



Heavy cropping of land has consistently taken more minerals out of our soils. There is not enough to supply plant life adequately. Trace minerals must be fed directly to be sure live-stock get enough.



The best way to feed trace minerals is Mor-ton's Trace Mineralized Salt, fed free choice. Then each animal can take what it wants and needs. The cost is only a few cents additional per animal per year.

Morton's Free Choice Salt is the logical Carrier for Trace Minerals Cobalt . . . Iron . . . Copper . . . Manganese . . . lodine

There is an interdependence between salt and trace minerals. They work better as a group than as individual elements, for greater health and thrif: and to prevent trace mineral deficiencies. Moreover, fed Free Choice, there is a regular, constant intake — never too much or too little. Write for folder, Morton Salt Co., Chicago 3, Ill.



ree Choice TRACE MINERALIZED SALT

One of the men working for him at that time was named John Shaw, called "Stoke" Shaw. Several years later, I went from Midland, Texas, back to Cleburne, Texas, and saw Sheriff Bill Stewart hang him by the neck until he was dead; he had murdered a man by the name of Crane on Clem Pierce's Ranch west of Cleburne. When the Santa Fe west of Cleburne. When the Santa Fe Railroad came through there a year or so before this, Shaw and his pals made it a part of their job to hold up the train there at the water station at Blum and rob the express, or try to. The Santa Fe did not like to be bothered so much, so they hired the Hunt boys to guard the train. Some one or two of the gang took lead poison, and the rest of the gang quit. Later, I think Zwain Hunt was killed at Tombstone, Arizona, or near there. The last I heard of Hugh Hunt, he lived in Haskell County.

Happenings such as these we listened to around the campfire at night as none of us had a radio to tune in on to find out what beef brought on the market that

out what beef brought on the market that day

After Mr. Porter decided he would not have to turn his herd over to me and had branded out his herd, he started to graze the steers on up Nolan River, through Johnson County, across the divide where Old Buchanan used to be and about where Cresson is now, on west of Fort Worth, up through Wise County, to the waters of the Red River.

Northern buyers became far apart as the year of 1884 wore along toward summer and fall, but as the range then was fenced only along valleys of the creeks and rivers, and as there was plenty of rain that year, Mr. Porter's stock just grazed along and got in good condition to stand what faced them later on.

I do not know or remember who fi-nanced Mr. Porter. I think it was Major Drumm of Kansas City, but I am not

As the days went on, of course, buyers got further apart; in fact, by early fall of the year, prices for steers got lower and lower. Mr. Porter decided to hunt a range to winter the steers, and if no buyer showed up in the spring he wanted to find a ranch where he could operate cheaply. Like all of the old type cowmen, in time, on a cheap range and with a few cowhands, he would grow up enough cattle to pay his debts.

In that day and time, the cowman fig-

ured that Time was the best lawyer he could employ in any kind of case. I still think that Time has won more cases than all the attorneys that ever practiced in

our land. Greer County, Texas, then was mostly open, so Mr. Porter decided to winter there and by spring maybe locate per-manently either there or somewhere else. So, he went into winter camp on Red River and left a few boys to ride line that winter as wire and post were not being used then as much as later on.

Leaving the camp in charge of Shaw (he and my uncle did not get along too well) my uncle returned that fall to Bosque County and never again went over the trail, but Mr. Porter rode over the country, looking for the proper place to locate if prices kept sliding downward—and they sure did slide down for a long, long time.

Ining time.

Things did not look any better by 1885, so Mr. Porter decided to go further west. He went up through the Goodnight country, crossed over the plains and hit the Ft. Sumner country. When the summer (Continued on Page 74)

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Fred Jennewein Museum, Bison, S. D., the only rammed earth museum in the world.

Brands of Yesteryear

By FRED JENNEWEIN

THE 200 brands in the picture are engraved on the front of the rammed earth museum building at Bison, Perkins County, South Dakota.

By these brands they knew them, and that was the only way to recognize the ownership of the one million five hundred thousand cattle that once grazed on the West-River prairies when the country was wild but not woolly. (The sheep had not yet arrived.)

Cattle bearing these brands were to be found in what is now Perkins County from 1883 to 1905. The first thirty brands really represent the Cattle Empire and ranged over a good part of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota.

Several of the brands were closed out on this range before 1900. Others continued operation until 1906 when the Hat outfit owned by A. D. Marriott of Omaha, with Sam Hooker, now of Morristown, as foreman, operated the last roundup in what is now Perkins County. On this last roundup all cattle belonging to the big outfits were gathered. So far as Perkins and Harding counties were concerned, this ended the cattle business on the open range. These cattle were trailed to Evarts, 150 miles east on the Missouri river below where Mobridge now stands, trailed across the river on a pontoon bridge, and shipped to Chicago.

The next year, in 1907, the Flying V Cattle Co., with Sam Sheffield manager, and Geo. Shipley wagon boss, conducted the last large roundup in the state. They worked in Butte and Meade counties, on the Belle Fourche River, and down the Cheyenne to the Missouri. These cattle were shipped from Wakpala on the Milwaukee railroad which by this time had crossed to the west bank of the river.

Thus it was that when the Hat and Flying V boys discarded their "chaps," pulled off their riding boots, and turned their cow horses loose for the last time, and rolled up their beds, the picturesque career of the old time cowboy had come to an end in South Dakota.

With the preservation of these brands on the Bison Museum and the history that is attached to them, it is hoped that future generations may gain an idea of the magnitude of the open range cattle business that flourished from 1876 to 1906. A fateful period in that history was the winter of 1886-87 when thousands of cattle perished on the open range north of the Black Hills. The snow came in November and lasted until April, covering the entire range country to a depth that prevented grazing. The E6 belonging to Clerk, Plumb & Co., located on the South Grand in Harding county went into the winter with 18,000 cattle and counted out 1,900 in the spring roundup, a loss of more than 90 per cent out of 10,000 that were trailed up from Texas in the summer of '86, only twenty were alive the next summer. The E6 was one of the hardest hit, but all outfits lost by the thousands. The small rancher who fed a little hay fared the best.

The first brand in the upper left hand corner of the picture belonged to Theodore Roosevelt and it is called the Maltese Cross. His range was on the Little Missouri near Medora, North Dakota. He ran about 7,000 cattle and played cowboy from 1883 to 1890 when he quit the cattle game and began practicing for the Presidency of the United States in 1905.

The second brand in the first full row at the top is known as the Turkey Track. This outfit owned by Day, Creswell & Co., bought out the E6 in 1887, and was one of the larger companies, running as many as 50,000 cattle scattered over four states, but with the principal range in what is now Perkins and Harding counties. Tony Day was general manager of the Turkey Track; Tennessee Vaughn was range foreman; Joe Case was head wagon boss. Tennessee Vaughn was one of the ablest cattlemen of the West. In his early years he made six trips with trail herds from Texas. He ran the wagon through the general roundups and in the Fall trailed the herds to the railroad and supervised the shipping of beef to the market. Joe Case knew every hill and butte, every creek and water hole, every man and his brand in the Northwest. Here is his complete history in one line: He came from Texas and went to Canada.

The Turkey Track during general roundup often had five wagons working with around 75 men and 800 to 1,000 horses. Along with these wagons would be five, maybe ten, Reps. A Rep was a cowboy working for and drawing his pay from another outfit, but grubstaked and working with the Turkey Track. Thus with the page of Reps. it was a proposession. with the use of Reps it was unnecessary for every outfit to work the same range.

The Mill Iron had its home ranch in southeastern Montana and also ran up to 50,000 cattle. The brand gets its name from the simple, clamp-like device used to provide support for shafts in ma-chinery, such as used in mills.

Mention will not be made of all the

brands in the picture.

The H T was a horse outfit owned by Heidecooper of Pennsylvania and operated on the Little Missouri. The outfit ran up to 12,000 horses, many of them registered Percherons. Mert Buckley, now living at Baker, Mont., was foreman for many years.

The Flying V, owned by the Sheadley Cattle Co., with Sam Sheffield as manager, ranged up to 40,000 cattle and made

their final roundup in 1907.

The L7 (to make this brand correctly, reverse both the L and the 7), owned by Lake. Tomb and Lemmon, ranged on the Moreau and Belle Fourche, and as much farther as the cattle cared to wander. This too was a large outfit, running around 40,000 head. Ed. Lemmon, after whom the city of Lemmon was named, was part owner and manager and was easily the most widely known cattleman on the western range.

A few of the old cowboys who worked for the L7 and the Flying V are yet on the turf. Among them are Dode Willey, Nels Fogh, Martin Haines, Bill Stewart, Buck Tinnin, Ed. Dippert, Frank Beck, Buck Tinnin, Ed. Dippert, Frank Beck, J. Rees Dillon, George Shipley, and John Anderson. Charley Ross of Timber Lake and Jim Brumley of Lemmon are the only ones left who trailed cattle up from Texas. They were Turkey Track hands for many years. These old hands are slipping away year by year. Here at the Museum we are attempting to record some of their work. some of their work.

The W B, owned by Dan Deffebach, was one of the early ranches on the North Grand River. Deffebach was one of the first men to bring cattle to the

Black Hills in 1878.

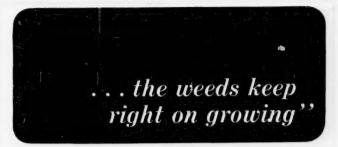
The Anvil, was owned by Fred Spike of Hettinger, N. Dak. O. G, belonged to Orman Giles who ranched on the North Grand in 1893. His hired man murdered him in cold blood and stole his wife. The Plowshare was owned by John McLean, in 1900. The Fish brand belonged to Joe Dailey in 1900. The Figing S was owned by Fred Jennewein, 1900. The Big Dip-per belonged to Tex English. The Horned Triangle is Ed. Dippert's brand. The Tomahawk belonged to John Smith.

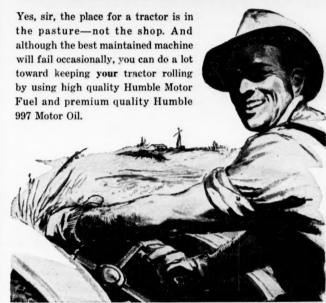
S P Y was the first resident brand in what is now Perkins County and was owned by L. K. Wilson, who first located on the Moreau and who later ranched on Rabbit Creek, J. Rees Dillon of the Moreau River owned the Bird

Head brand in 1898.

E I Reversed E, (the cowboys called grab, I, grab) ran on the Moreau River. Some of these brands are still operated by the original owner or members of the family. Others are now recorded in other names. Since the picture was taken other well known brands have been added:

The Hat was used by A. D. Marriott





The only regular price gasoline in Texas with a patented solvent oil



Humble Motor Fuel contains the same patented solvent oil that's in Humble Esso Extra gasoline. This oil dissolves gum and carbon rom valves and cylinder heads. Humble

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It's a good number!

Humble 997 Motor Oil is made from specially selected, paraffin base crude oils. Its high viscosity index (that means it flows right now in winter, and yet stays tough in summer heat) is a good indication of its high quality. It's a premium quality motor oil.

Ask your Humble Bulk Agent for farm delivery of Humble Motor Fuel and Humble 997 Motor Oil.

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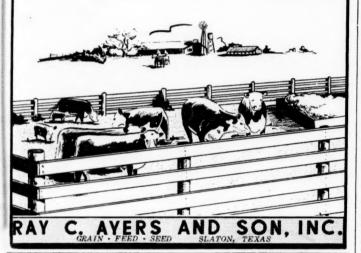
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with the ranch on Grand River. Later the brand was used by Fred Jennewein. The "W 4 Bar" was used by Martin Haines on Deep Creek in 1892. Frank Beck has used the "Open A Triangle" as his brand along the Moreau river since

The "Quarter Circle W" was first owned by Wells in 1893. Later the brand was used by Ben Ash with his ranch lo-cated at the mouth of Rabbit Creek on the Moreau.

Henry Duncan branded "DD" at his ranch on Black Horse Creek as early as 1892.

as 1892.

The AA was branded by John and Bill Anderson of the Meadow country.

The brands as they appear on the Bison Museum are not history in the making, but rather history that has been made. The complete story of these branding irons and the men who used them would be a long one, which we leave new for others to tell.

them would be a long one, when we leave now for others to tell.

The imprint of the brands on the wall was done by Cliff Rogers, and the color tracing by Roald Engle. W. O. Dailey took the picture.

Are Minerals Necessary in Our Beef Cattle Program?

RASS doesn't provide a balanced ration for beef cattle in some sections of Oklahoma, according to Burr Ross, who reported on "Studies of Range Beef Cattle" at the recent Okla-homa Livestock Feeders Day.

Many stockmen have come to that conclusion when they have seen thin, un-thrifty cattle standing knee-deep in grass in some localities, while in other sec-tions cattle were growing sleek and fat on these same species of grass.

"Research has shown that a crop can "Research has shown that a crop can be no better than the soil upon which it is grown," said Ross. "Continual ero-sion and leaching have drained much of the 'life' from our soils. This has led to lower yields per acre and production of plants that do not contain nutrients in sufficient amounts to provide a balanced ration for beef cattle and other live-stock."

The station has studied the problem of phosphorus deficiency in eastern Oklahoma during the past year. Cattle were grazed on 640 acres of land at the Range Cattle Minerals Station near Wilburton, which is in an area of phosphorus-deficient soils. Other cattle were grazed on 640 acres near Stillwater, where soils border on phosphorus-deficiency.

Among conclusions were:

1. The feeding of 26 pounds of di-calcium phosphate per head over a 21-month period at Wilburton produced heifers that averaged 166 pounds heavier

heifers that averaged 166 pounds heavier than heifers which received no mineral supplement. Cost of the di-calcium phos-phate was about \$1.17.
2. When heifers were fed 7.5 pounds of di-calcium phosphate per head over the 21-month period at Wilburton, they averaged 107 pounds more gain per head than heifers that received no mineral supplement.

3. At Stillwater, heifers fed 31 pounds 3. At Stillwater, neiters led 51 pounds of di-calcium phosphate during the 21 months averaged only 29 pounds more gain than heifers that got no mineral supplement. All lots of heifers at Stillwater were healthy and vigorous.

I enjoy The Cattleman a great deal. Charles D. Koontz, Rt. 4, Lexington, N. C.



PHOTO UNRETOUCHED

CODE: B7

With a MARDEN Duplex BRUSH CUTTER 7'

IT'S ONCE OVER, AND ALL OVER

NO PLOW, NO HARROW, NO PACKER IS NEEDED-NO PUSHIN, NO PULLIN, NO TOTIN OFF.

The ONE tool that will do several things at the same time-and for one cost.

The brush that was your enemy-hiding grass and cows at the same time-suddenly becomes your ally.

Debris resulting from the cutting operation shades the tender grass shoots until they can become firmly established. Later with progressive disintegration it stores up moisture, enriches the ground, and—at last returns to and becomes a part of that from which it came—the soil.

We, of Marden, from experience gained in many sections of the United States and almost every country in Latin America, believe that to completely denude the ground of every living sprig of vegetation in order that another may grow, is not only unnecessary—but undesirable. Your brush and weed control problems are our problems and we will be glad to discuss them with you.

Cables: Marden

"More and Better Grass"

Marden Manufacturing Company

AUBURNDALE, FLORIDA

ROWLAND LIVESTOCK SPRAYERS



Hitch a ROWLAND TRAILER SPRAYMASTER Hitch a ROWLAND TRAILER SPRAYMASTER to your cor, Truck, or pick-up, and take it where spraying's needed. This unitized spruyer features a 4 h. p. air-cooled engine . . hi-pressure 50 ft. hose . . Deluxe Trigger Nozzle . . 150 gal. steel tank . . mechanical agitator . . . and 10° screened intoke. The ROWLAND TRAILER SPRAYMASTER rolls on 600x16 tires . . . its Duplex Plunger pump puts out 4 gals./min. at 400 lbs. regulated pressure. Also available in portable skid mounting. DIRECT SALES SAVE YOU MONEY!



Spray your livestock on the range, in pasture, anywhere with a ROWLAND TRAILER ROWNOW, All squipment is mounted on 600x16 tires; 6 h. quipment is mounted on 600x16 tires; 6 h. quipment in the pure virture property of the pure virture hotes and Deluxe Trigger Nozzles . 150 gal. steel tank with mechanical agistor . 10° screened intake. The ROWLAND TRAILER ROUNDUP is built to stand hard usage .

YOU SAVE \$150 TO \$200! We specialize in building top-notch livestock sprayers and selling direct to you. You save \$150 to \$200 per unit.



4



UTILITY SPRAYER

Added to our larger trailer sprayers, we build our UTILI-TY SPRAYER. It has a 3-gallon per minute Duplex Plunger Pump driven by 11/2 HP Briggs & Stratton motor, mounted on 50 gal. drum with steel skids. Discharge hose is 16" hi-pressure, 50 ft. long with adjustable nozzle for fog spray or straight stream spray. Price complete, \$195.00, F. O. B., Plainview.

TICAS.

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Sterling City Horse Show

BUSTER COLE, Midland, Texas, scored his fourth major triumph with his three year old stallion when Baby Mac was made grand champion Quarter Horse stud of the Sterling City Horse Show, held at Sterling City Horse Show, held at Sterling City April 30, Baby Mac had previously won championships at Fort Worth, Odessa and El Paso. The reserve champion was Cue McCabe. a two year old, owned by and El Faso. The reserve champion was Cue McCabe, a two year old, owned by Wayne McCabe, Silver. The champion Quarter mare, Miss Big Enough, was a seven year old owned by

Bob Bailey, Ozona. Reserve honors went to J. W. Field, San Angelo, on May F.

Ed Heller, Dundee, Texas, judged the show

The champion Thoroughbred stud was Red River, owned by L. R. Stringer, Sterred river, owned by L. A. Stringer, Ster-ling City, and the champion Thorough-bred mare was an unnamed filly, owned by Fred Roe, Jr., Robert Lee. Little Gold Digger D., owned by C. A.

Dittmore, Cisco, was named champion Palomino stallion, and Ritzy, owned by Bobby Bond, San Angelo, was the champion Palomino mare.

Buster Cole's five year old sorrel, Tay-lor, placed first in the reining contest.

Awards follow:

lor, placed first in the reining contest.

Awards follow:
Quarter Horse 1948 fillies: 1, Fancy, Foster & Hildebrand, Sterling City; 2, Mitzi, Forrest Foster, Sterling City; 3, Gracie, R. C. Fitzgerald, Big Spring; 4, Celia F., J. W. Field, San Angelo; 5, Snocks, J. R. Canning, Eden; 6, Miss Muffett, Wayne McCabe, Silver.

Wayne McCabe, Silver.

May F., Field; 2, Libyan Star, J. F. McCabe, Robert Lee; 3, Lady Sand, J. F. McCabe, Robert Lee; 3, Lady Sand, J. F. McCabe, Robert Lee; 3, Lady Sand, J. F. McCabe; 4, Tootsie, Canning; 5, Baby Doll, John Skeet, San Angelo.

Quarter aged mares: 1, Miss Big Enough, Bob Bailey, Ozona; 2, Sisay Britches, Thena Mae Farr, Seymour; 3, Flame, Foster S. Price, Sterling City; 4, Sobres Diane, Frances Weeg, Big Spring; 5, Sance Hen, Jess Koy, Eldorado.

Champion Quarter mare: Big Enough, Bailey, Champion Quarter mare: Big Enough, Bailey, Champion; 2, Billie V. Jess Koy; 3, El Centro Kid, Field; 4, Harry Truman, Canning; 5, Snocker, Foster Conger, Sterling City, Quarter 1947 studs: 1, Cue McCabe, Wayne McCabe; 2, Sappho Tone, Frances Weeg; 3, Bing Crosby, J. H. Ruth, Robert Lee; 4, Rowdy, Jr., Doyle Vaughn, Big Spring; 1, Evey Turner, Water Valey; 3, Silver Prince, J. R. Canning, Eden; 4, Sonny Rondo, Fordtran Johnson, Junction; 5, Pete McCabe, Bob Bailey, Champion Quarter stud: Baby Mac, Cole, Mapping Marker, 1948 fillies: 1, unnamed filly on the prince, 1948 fillies: 1, Roc; 2, Minnie, L. B., Hallmark, Sterling City; 2, Little Dusty, J. P. Creighton, Harstow; 3, King Cobra. John Red. Champion Thoroughbred aged studs: 1, Red River, L. R. Stringer, Sterling City; 2, Little Dusty, J. P. Creighton, Earstow; 3, King Cobra. John Red. Champion Thoroughbred studs: 1, Red River, L. R. Stringer, Sterling City; 2, Little Dusty, J. P. Creighton, Earstow; 3, King Cobra. John Red. Champion Thoroughbred studs: 1, Red River, L. R. Stringer, Sterling City; 2, Little Dusty, J. P. Creighton, Earstow; 3, King Cobra. John Red. Champion Thoroughbred studs: 1, Red River, L. R. Stringer, Sterling City;

Creighton. Barstow; 5, King Coora. John Reed. Sterling City. Champion Thoroughbred stud: Red River,

Stringer. Reserve champion Thoroughbred stud: Wilker-

son.

Palomino 1948 fillies: 1, Gold Dust, Rosemary Rice, Big Spring; 2, Molly, Alvin Walker, Big Spring; 3, Miss Angelo, A. C. Wike, San Angelo; 4, Golden Gloria D., W. R. Davis, Sterling City; 5, Golden Slippers, D. Davis.

Palomino aged mares: 1, Ritzy, Bobby Bond, San Angelo; 2, Country Girl, John Butler, Forsan; 3, Goldana, Gilbert Sanders, San Angelo; 4, Ann Adams, Pegy Sanders, San Angelo.

Champion Palomino mare: Ritzy, Bond.

Reserve etampion Palomino mare: Gold Dust, Rosemary Rice.

Palomino 1947 studs: 1, Sappho Tone, Frances

Rosemary Rice.

Palomino 1947 studs: 1. Sappho Tone, Frances
Weeg, Big Spring; 2, Velvet Sox, Mrs. W. T.
Barber, Coahoma.

Palomino aged studs: 1, Little Gold Digger D.,
C. A. Dittmore, Claco; 2, Golden Don W. D.,
Divis

Champion Palomino stud: Little Gold Digger.

D., Dittmore.

Reserve champion Palomino stud: Sappho Tone,
Frances Weeg.

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large amounts of such ingredi- only the minerals range stock ents as calcium and phospho-need-balanced in the correct proportion to fit those needs.

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Cattle Farming in South Africa

By A. I. MACKENZIE

HEN the Dutch East Indies Company established a half-way house to India in the site which is now Cape Town, in South Africa, in 1652, the idea behind the move was to enable ships going to and coming from India to offload their sick, where a hospital had been established, and to take on fresh provisions for the rest of the journey.

These provisions consisted of water, fresh vegetables, which were grown by company officials stationed at the Cape, and meat. This meat was obtained by shooting wild game and by buying cattle from the natives who were found to be inhabitants of this new land.

The early history of South Africa is closely bound up with the history of cattle farmers of the Cape, and their neverending struggle against the natives, who took a great delight in stealing the stock of the European settler. In fact, cattle thieving by the natives was responsible for no less than seven wars between the Europeans and the natives. In these early days cattle were to the farmer what the motor car is to his descendant today.

When, 100 years ago, the Dutch settlers of the Cape took a strong exception to the British rule and decided to move inland, away from British control, this movement was carried out by various families banding together, pooling their resources, and moving northward under a leader chosen by themselves. The leader selected was always the best cattleman in the group; he had to be, because without cattle the "voortrekkers," as they were called, were useless. It is therefore

no exaggeration to say that cattle opened up South Africa.

It is not surprising, then, that cattle raising is one of the chief occupations of the farmers of the Union of South Africa. Today, there are some 30,000,000 odd cattle in the Union, varying from some of the world's finest pedigreed stock to some of the world's finest pedigreed stock to some of the world's worst scrub stock. It may be asked: Why these two extremes? In order to understand the answer to that question it is necessary to remember that the European goes in for cattle farming because of the financial return he derives, while the Bantu, who is the native inhabitant of the country, goes in for cattle farming because among the natives cattle are a sign of wealth. As far as the native is concerned, it is the number of cattle owned which is important, not the grade of the animal. For instance, if one native owns 100 half-starved scrub stock and another owns a herd of 10 pedigreed animals, the former is by far the wealthier man of the two in the eyes of the native.

If a native in the reserve wishes to marry, he must buy a wife. This is done by supplying the girl's parents with the required number of cattle. As long as they are cattle, that is all that matters. Where they came from and whether they are pedigreed or not does not matter. As a result of this, cattle thieving in South Africa is still a fairly common practice, and the imposition of a long-term of imprisonment on the culprits does nothing to check the practice.

One of the chief enemies a cattle farmer in South Africa has to contend with is tick-borne disease. Because ticks are so prevalent there, the Union Government has passed laws making dipping compulsory in South Africa. During spring and summer, cattle have to be dipped every week. This is an expensive item to the farmer, and in order to assist him, the Government subsidizes the farmer by means of loans and technical advice. When a farmer wishes to construct a dipping tank, he contacts the Union Department of Agriculture through their Division of Veterinary Services and asks for an approved plan to be sent to him. He also asks for a Government inspector to be sent to his farm to choose the site of the dipping tank and to supervise its erection.

Because arsenic is the dip used, a special borehole has to be sunk to provide water for the tank. The Union Government grants the farmer financial aid to meet these expenses.

There are other reasons for which the farmer can seek assistance. He can ask for a fencing loan, a loan for the establishment of a fodder bank, money for irrigation and for buying seed in order to grow crops. He is also supplied with free technical information about the breed best suited for his purpose, what crops to grow, when to innoculate cattle, this being done by Government veterinary surgeons for a nominal fee, and the farmer is also supplied with free technical advice on any subject he desires.

Should his stock become ill, he can obtain medical necessities from Onderstepoort, a world-wide renowned veterinary research station. This station also supplies technical information, carries out blood tests and analyses, and conducts



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Buildings. Montane

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth. post-mortems. It has been said that without *Onderstepoort*, farming in South Africa would collapse. That statement may be true.

may be true.

For instance, at the turn of the century, hundreds of cattle in the Union died from a disease known as rinderpest. It was Onderstepoort scientists who found the answer to the problem. Scientists at the same institution also found the answer to diseases such as scab, bluetongue, and geelsickness, all of which took a heavy toll of South African stock.

During the recent war, it was discovered that the blue tick had become immune to arsenic. This was a paralyzing discovery to the Union as a whole and the farmer in particular because shipping space could not be spared from war work to feed South Africa. Here again, Onderstepoort came to the rescue, and by modifying DDT saved the day. Recently, reports have come in that DDT is apparently losing its effect, so once again scientists from Onderstepoort are investigating the matter.

Today there are about 20,000,000 cattle in South Africa whose standard of quality is constantly being improved. This is due in no small measure to an act passed by parliament in 1938 called the "Cattle improvement Bill." Under this bill, any farming association may notify the Department of Agriculture that they wish their district to be proclaimed a "stock improvement area." Once this is done, only Government-approved bulls may be used in that area. So far, of the 139,000 bulls inspected in various areas, which today comprises about half the stock-raising area of the Union, 51 per cent have been condemned and have had to be destroyed.

Most of the recognized cattle societies are to be found in the Union. The chief milk-producing breed is the Friesland. Red Polls and Aberdeen-Angus, together with the South African-bree Afrikander, are the chief beef breeds.

Farmers in South Africa can only sell their stock to Government registered abattoirs or cold storage companies. The animals are inspected and classified according to a Government scale. The farmer is paid according to grade. If the animal is diseased, it is condemned and the farmer gets nothing. Measles is one of the most common causes of stock being condemned in South Africa after slaugh-

ter.

Scientific farming is encouraged by the Union Government. There are various colleges of agriculture where degree courses can be taken by students. For those who do not possess the academic qualifications, there are various short courses held during the vacations, which generally last for about six weeks. Any interested person can attend these short courses. They cover every subject connected with farming, are conducted by the staffs of the agricultural colleges, and are generally held in conjunction with a practical field demonstration. In addition, lecturers tour the country giving advice to farmers by holding a meeting called a "farmers day." These consist of a lecture followed by a practical demonstration given on a farm and

attended by surrounding farmers.
South Africa is gradually building up a meat export trade, but she still has a long hard road to travel before she reaches her goal of one of the world's meat producers.

The Cattleman is one of the best.—Mr. Jay T. Poitevint, Box 622, Pecos, Tex.

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Old Pronghorn

Bu ROBERT M. HYATT

THE cedars and slash pine fringing the hillside didn't hide the herd of pronghorns grazing 200 yards above the highway. We idled along at about 30, hoping to get a telescopic camera shot at these graceful animals. I touched the horn. That did it. The herd leaped and shot away, running parallel with the highway, keeping about 100 yards from the car. They streaked ahead, and I increased speed to 45. Still they drew slowly ahead.

Jack said, "They sure shove the country behind 'em!"

They did. At 50, they were still alongside, and we'd driven nearly a mile. Then, as if to show us that we hadn't seen it all, the herd plunged ahead in an astonishing burst of speed and leaped across the road in front of the car, white flags waving disdainfully.

I braked. The antelope came to a halt about 200 yards away, whirling to watch us, heads high and standing quiet as statues. They are very curious creatures, which accounts for their running with our car instead of away from it. This curiosity has caused thousands of them to be killed throughout the West—by cars, trucks and trains.

Then they whirled again and vanished over a hill.

The pronghorn antelope is North America's fleetest animal, some authori-

ties claiming they can turn up 60 miles an hour—which is only a few miles less per than the Asiatic cheetah, the hunting leopard, which has been clocked at 80.

Today, there are an estimated quartermillion pronghorns in the United States, result of careful and strict preservation. In the early '20s, they were on the fast road to extinction. During the 1945 season in Wyoming alone, some 15,000 were killed by hunters, which is about the number that existed in the entire country in 1922.

Ten states and two Canadian provinces now permit annual antelope hunting. They are California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Herds are larger now than at any time since the turn of the century. In Wyoming and Nevada, especially, you'll hardly drive a day without seeing scores of them.

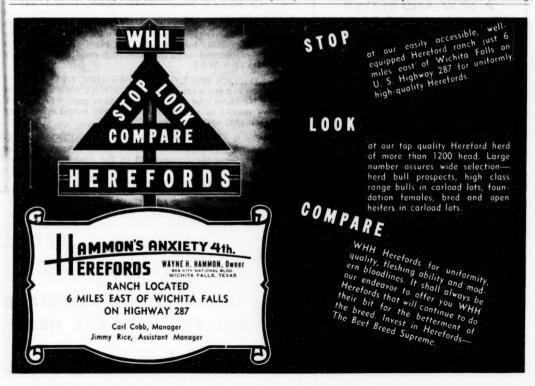
Unquestionably, pronghorn hunting is fast becoming one of the top big game quests in America. It is the nearest approach to the hunting found on the Scuth African veldt and requires a high type of marksmanship. Your pronghorn can see several times farther than you can, and he has an uncanny ability to blend in with the landscape.

The pronghorn is peculiar to North America alone, and is no kin of the Asiatic or African species, which include



the Klipspringer, bushbuck, bongo, eland, gerenuk and oryx—the latter of Arabia. Africa has one pygmy species that stands but 13 inches high when full grown.

Unlike the young of deer, the antelope fawn is unspotted, but when it flattens itself in sagebrush its protective coloring renders it virtually invisible. Three days after birth a fawn can outrun a man; in ten days it can outdistance the average



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If you understand the fair principles on which pari-mutuel betting is founded, you will immediately understand why it makes racing better for everybody. Briefly stated, you, the public, make the odds on each and every horse by the way you select them. But to the owner and breeder this is also VITALLY important: you can properly estimate and wager entries for second and third places (place and show) as well as to win, which takes away the burden of "carrying" a heavy favorite to win only, as is the invariable rule at the "wildcat" or brush track.

The State Racing Commission of New Mexico gives strict supervision to all racing events within the state. It supervises the wagering thru the pari-mutuel windows at all times. The activities of the Commission as to the actual operation of the races, is a virtual guarantee against doping, jockey-handling, poor conditioning of horses and any and all other forms of fraud that so fatally pursue the "wildcat" or brush track in states where racing is illegal.

Therefore, when you race in New Mexico, the betting is legal, and fair; the racing is legal, and carefully and decently conducted; the horses are conditioned, because a state-appointed veterinarian requires it; the race parks are state and county policed, and are orderly.

It pays the Quarter Horse breeder and owner to understand this, and to use such an excellent system. This is especially true of the Texas breeder and owner. Hollywood Race Park (Ruidoso) is the "handy" track for Texas people, as it is just a day's truck or trailer drive from almost anywhere in Texas or southern and western Oklahoma.

Remember this: where betting is legal and pari-mutuel odds are used, the racing is BETTER, the purses are BETTER, your chances to make your horses actually pay are BETTER—and your chances to build a solid reputation for your breeding or racing establishment is infinitely BETTER. And BEST of all—it's more FUN for the man who pays the freight!

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- 3. The track management guarantees that every Quarter Horse granted stable privileges must agree in advance that ALL Quarter Horse entries MUST be graded. The grades to be used at Hollywood Race Park (Ruidoso) will be: AA, A, B, C and D. All weights for Quarter Racing will be even, with the usual allowance for mares and fillies. Standard weights, as projected by the State Racing Commission, will be used and will be set by the Racing Secretary. This will permit you to run your horse EVEN as to competition, and have a fair chance to win in the class your horse belongs. Where available, AQRA classifications will be used.
- 4. The track management guarantees that a top-flight standard for race purses in the Southwest will be maintained for the Quarter Horse races. This also includes the FIVE per cent of the pari-mutuel play allowed to all races in the state of New Mexico, and any special races always find any and all entry fees added.

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HERMAN D. JEFFERSON, Racing Secretary

Hollywood Race Park

Ruidoso - New Mexico

For the betterment of racing conditions for Quarter Horses and for Quarter Horses generally the BATEMAN RANCH (Bateman Trust Estate) has donated its advertising space this month to furthering the 1949 Race Meet at Hollywood Race Park (Ruidoso).

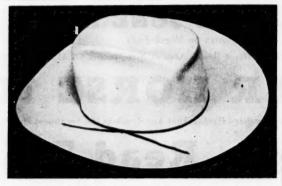
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dog; a few days after that only a bullet can catch it.

The pronghorn runs flat to the ground. with very little up-and-down movement. It can leap enormous distances, stop and start with amazing rapidity.

Before the white man came to these shores, the antelope population probably numbered upwards of 20,000,000, ranging from Central Canada to Mexico and from the Missouri to the Pacific.

The Indians hunted him for food and skins only, as they did all animals, never practicing wanton slaughter such as our forefathers in their quick annihilation of the bison and other game animals.

Early settlers and professional hunters hired by the railroads and soldiers' camps, slaughtered ruthlessly and with on thought of tomorrow. In 1865, ante-lope carcasses were selling in Denver for two-bits each. By the close of the century, the pronghorn had been completely exterminated in some states.

Yet, Americans learned their lesson with the passing of the bison, and years ago began a program of saving the antelope. For many years at a stretch, most of the states now permitting pronghorn hunting had closed seasons. Texas declared its first open season in 1944, after 41 years of "no hunting."

Thus, this valuable and beautiful game animal, which might easily have disappeared years ago, is today rapidly increasing in numbers, even against such odds as mountain lions and deep snows. At the time this is written, hundreds of antelopes are dying every day in Utah, Wyoming and Nevada, where the heav-iest snows of a half century have fallen. Some ranchers in these states are making hay available to the stricken animals, but old-timers insist that pronghorns will not eat hay. If that is true, this winter will take a staggering toll of the little animals.

If you've never met the pronghorn, you should have no trouble recognizing him in case you ever come across him. He is alert, graceful, head always held high, with horns that stand almost erect, slightly curving inward at the tips. His signify curving inward at the tips. His color is buckskin tan, with white under-parts, white bands across his throat, and a white "flag" or rump patch, conspic-uous when he is alarmed. Bucks average 100 pounds in weight, and does somewhat less.

His meat is excellent and has been likened to deer venison, lamb and young beef. The best and tastiest method of preparing it is to slap the steaks into the skillet while frozen. Under no circumstances, say antelope authorities, should meat be thawed out and frozen a second time.

Reelect Houston Stock Show **Officials**

LL officers were reelected and six new directors added to the directorate at the annual meeting of officers and directors of the Houston Fat

cers and directors of the mouston rat Stock Show.
W. Albert Lee is president; Leopold Meyer, Gail Whitcomb, Ralph Johnstone, Julian Weslow, Russell W. Nix and Vernon Frost are vice presidents; Archer Romero, secretary; P. P. Butler, treasurer; and W. O. Cox, general manager. The six new directors are W. E. Thomason, William McCarthy, Charles Heyne, Neil Masterson, Browne Cutbirth and Albert Berry.

HARRISDALE FARMS * FORT WORTH, TEXAS * DISPERSION SALE Selling Prince Domino Hereford Cattle



The Charles H. Harris Foundation was set up in 1943 for the organization and support of the Harris College of Nurses in collaboration with the Harris Hospital and Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, Texas. This was for the purpose of educating and training young women in the care of the sick and injured, issuing Bachelor of Arts Degrees in nursing.

The Trustees of the Chas. H. Harris Foundation have sold the 2700 acre part of Harrisdale Farms in Tarrant County, Texas, and are now offering all of the Chas. H. Harris Foundation cattle in dispersion sale on June 27 and 28, 1949, at Harrisdale Farms, Fort Worth, Texas.



The Prince Domino, foundation Sire. The sire of Prince Domino 2nd, Jack Frost's bull. He sired The Prince Domino 30th and his three noted brothers.



FOUNDATION COW
Blanche Mischief 14th, champion cow, bought
by Harrisdale Farms at auction for \$4,200.
She is the dam of Prince Domino Return.

There is no death. The stars go down To rise on some other shore. And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown They shine forevermore. 2. L. Mc Creery

Ed Young

Ed Young

Ed Young, ranchman of Denton and Wise Counties, died in a Decatur hospital May 3 at the age of 64. Young, a native of Wise County, had been active in the Old Settlers and Soldiers Reunion for many years. He is survived by his wife; two sons, Jim Tom of Ponder, and Bobby Gene Young of Denton; two daughters, Mrs. James Farquhar, Fort Worth, and Mrs. L. McGee, El Paso; a granddaughter, Kay McGee, El Paso; a brother, Murdock Young, Dallas; and two sisters, Mrs. H. A. Mason and Mrs. Henry Donaldson. Fort Worth. Donaldson, Fort Worth.

Mrs. Ella Emily Mey

Mrs. Ella Emily Mey, widow of the late Edward Mey, Del Rio cattleman and rancher, died in Del Rio April 26 following a prolonged illness. She was the daughter of George and Ophelia Dees daughter of George and Opnena Dees Strickland, pioneer ranch people. Sur-vivors include three daughters, Mrs. Na-dine Stephens and Mrs. Charlotte Smith of Del Rio, and Mrs. Grace Webb of San Antonio; a son, Frank Mey, Del Rio; three brothers, Jerome Strickland and Orlando Strickland of Arizona, and George Strickland of San Antonio; a sister, Mrs. W. C. Brooks, Houston; four

grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Albert Taylor

Albert Taylor, pioneer South Plains cattleman, died in Lubbock, following a heart attack at the age of 80. Taylor heart attack at the age of 80. Taylor came to Terry County in 1884 when the Nunn ranch brought cattle to open range in that area. He was employed at the Nunn ranch in 1881 when Lubbock County was organized and in later years worked at the TFM ranch. In later years he operated his own ranch in Lynn County the second of the county was constituted. ty and continued operation of the ranch after moving to Lubbock. Survivors include the widow; a son, Elliott of Lubbock; a brother, W. H. of Post; and three grandchildren.

Jim Johnson

Jim Johnson, son of Ben F. Johnson, pioneer cattleman of Llano and a close friend of John and Ab Blocker, died March 30 in a Burnett, Texas, hospital. Johnson was born August 31, 1894, and had lived on his ranch in Llano County and had been in the cattle business all of his life. He is survived by a brother, Myrick Johnson, Raymondville; three sisters, Mrs. W. A. Wier and Mrs. W. M. Williams, Oklahoma City, and Mrs. Louis Kuvkendall of Llano County.

Mrs. S. G. Ellis

Mrs. S. G. Ellis, widow of the late Irve Ellis, pioneer ranchman of Menard County, died in Menard April 21. She had been a resident of Menard County since 1875. The Ellises were progressive ranch peo-ple and were the first to introduce Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the Menard area.

Theirs was the first ranch to be improved with windmills, cement tanks and silos. Their ranch holdings in Menard County included at one time a tract of 42 sections and they also operated a 40,000 acre ranch in Kemble, Menard and Mason Counties. Survivors include four mason Counties. Survivors include four sons, I. W. (Bud) Ellis, formerly of San Angelo and now of Roswell, N. M., Louis Ellis, Uvalde, Pink Ellis, Goldthwaite, and Ace Ellis, Abilene; seven daughters, Mrs. Dick Weaver, London, Mrs. Fenton Stewart, Long Beach, Calif., Mrs. Wal-ter McAtte, Decatur, Mrs. Dulcie Ellis, Menard, Mrs. Will Estes, Eden, Mrs. L. W. Puckett, and Mrs. Lee Urchison of L. W. Puckett, and Mrs. Lee Urchison of Menard; three brothers, Bob Glasscock of San Angelo, J. B. Glasscock of Fort Stockton, Mode Glasscock of Douglas, Ariz.; and two sisters, Mrs. Kate Brad-ford and Mrs. Priscilla Ellis, both of Menard.

Joe Graham

Joe Graham, pioneer West Texas ranchman, died at Odessa May 10 at the age of 79. Graham had ranched in the Odessa and Midland area for more than 50 years, having settled in West Texas as a result of an accident—a railroad mishap which killed his father's eight oxen at Monahans Well in 1888. The family, including Joe, who was nine at the time, was en route to New Mexico from Caldwell County, but being without transportation they settled in what is now Ward County. Graham worked as a section hand and later as a cook for the old Quien Sabe Ranch along the Pecos River. He started ranching with only a few cattle and filed on the first section of land around Odessa. At one age of 79. Graham had ranched in the section of land around Odessa. At one time Graham owned 4,200 acres between

CHAS. H. HARRIS FOUNDATION



Prince Domino Return, register-of-merit sire. Few sires left as great lot of matrons as he left. No bull stamped more quality on his descendants which can be found today at the top of all show classes in the Southwest. One hundred and ten of his calves served as sires in registered herds.



Prince Domino Paladin, son of Prince Domino Return, won 16 blue ribbons and 9 champions. A real breeding bull.

Princess Return C. 17, champion cow and daugh-ter of Prince Domino Return. She and a son and daughters were important features in the Pollock Sale.



Blue Mountain and Kermit, land that now abounds in oil production.

Thomas C. Thornton

Thomas C. (Jack) Thornton, a cattle-man operating in South, North, and West Texas for 46 years previous to his retirement to San Antonio in 1946, died of trement to San Antonio in 1946, died of a heart stroke early Monday, April 25. Born in Gonzales County on Oct. 6, 1875, he worked on the Vanham ranches at Brackettville and Midland; was a spec-ulator in association with T. B. Saun-ders and for himself in Fort Worth from 1906 to 1930; and from 1931 until his retirement, ranched in Winkler County. Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Mentie Thornton; two brothers, Jim Thornton, Pyote, and Hancy Thornton, San Antonio; and three sisters, Mrs. J. M. Frierson, Austin, Mrs. J. G. Weir, Dallas, and Mrs. Jim Bell, Gonzales.

Clayton McCrea

Clayton McCrea, former pioneer Panhandle rancher, died in Pacific Grove, Cal., recently at the age of 90 McCrea taught the first school in Old Tascosa in 1885 and was the first cattleman to breed registered Hereford cattle on Palo Duro Creek in Hansford County. He retired from the cattle business in 1919 and spent the last years of his life in California. He is survived by his widow; a daughter and three grandchildren.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, widow of the late Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, widow of the late J. W. Reynolds, Sterling County, Texas, ranchman, died at Sterling City, May 17, at the age of 82. Survivors include two daughters, Miss Maggie Reynolds and M.ss Ruth Reynolds; a son, Chat Reynolds, all of Sterling City, and a step-son, Lee Reynolds, Allen, Okla. Her hus-band died in 1937.

Paul Portwood

Paul Portwood, 31, member of a prominent West Texas ranching family. was killed in an automobile accident near Tucumcari, New Mexico, while en route from Clovis to Dalhart. Portwood was born and raised in Baylor county and had been in the ranching business for several years. He is survived by his wife; his mother, Mrs. W. H. Portwood; two sisters, Mrs. Dannie Fancher and Mrs. M. G. Hargraves; and three broth-Sam, Bill and Harry Portwood, all of Seymour, Texas.

Miles G. Bivins

Miles G. Bivins
Miles G. Bivins, prominent Texas cattleman, died at his home in Amarillo
May 17, following a heart attack at the
age of 60. Bivins, who was born in Sherman, Texas, was the eldest son of the
late Lee Bivins, early day cattleman
and one time mayor of Amarillo. When
he was a youth the family moved to
Claude and later to Amarillo. In 1910
Bivins married Myda Truscott of Olustee. Okla.. and went into the cattle busitee, Okla., and went into the cattle business for himself, becoming one of the largest operators in the Southwest. His main operation was on one of the oldest main operation was on one of the oldest ranches in the Panhandle, the LX, which was established in 1876. For several years Bivins also operated ranch hold-ings near Fort Sumner, N. M. He was first vice president of the Amarillo Stock Show and was a director of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. Mr. Bivins is survived by his wife; a son, Lee Bivins, Jr.; a daugh-

ter, Mrs. J. N. Childers; his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Bivins; and four grand-children, Lee and Teel Bivins and Miles children, Lee and Teel Bivins and Miles and Elizabeth Claire Childres. He also leaves a nephew, Oliver W. Bivins; a niece, Mary Miles Batson; an uncle, Albert Bivins; two aunts Mrs. Charles Halsell, Bonham, and Mrs. Alice Winters, Fort Worth; and two cousins, Dick Bivins and Lloyd O. Bivins of Amarillo.

Elliott H. Barron

Elliott H Barron, for many years prominent in civic and ranching circles in Midland County, Texas, died in a Gal-veston hospital at the age of 58. He had been in ill health for some time. Barron was associated with his father, the late J. H. Barron, in the ercantile and ranching business for a number of years before going into business for himself. He was president of the Midland Livestock Show and former president of the Midland - Ector - Andrews Livestock Protective Association. Survivors include the widow; a son, James Barron; a brother, T. Paul Barron, all of Midland; a sister, Mrs. Mary Spaulding of Clovis, N. M.; and a cousin, Ralph M. Barron, Midland.

James Peyton Collins

James Peyton Collins, pioneer West Texas rancher, died at his home in Midland May 12 at the age of 80. Collins came to Texas from Tennessee with his came to lexas from lennessee with his parents in 1875, settling at Fort Worth. In 1885 he started working for Henry Black, owner of the famous Muleshoe Ranch in Stephens County. Collins mar-ried in 1902 and ranched near Ealian, Texas, until 1898 when he moved to Midland, where he was foreman of the W. T. Clark Ranch, now known as the Nail

DISPERSION SALE, JUNE 27-28, 1949



Premier, Domino times champion. Sold at auction for \$8,000.



Larry G. Domino 7, grandson of Larry Domino 50, and H. Prince Domino. No better bred bull in the breed. Many heifers bred to him.



Husky Domino C. 211, many times champion. Has fifty daughters in the sale, a real bunch of cows, all in the champion class, real mothers, the kind to take home.

Ranch. In 1905 Collins homesteaded a ranch in Gaines and Andrews Counties, selling it a year later and moving back to Midland. In 1908 he purchased a ranch east of Midland. Survivors include four sons, J. Fred Collins, Suisun City, Calif., Reuben C. Collins, Oceanside, Calif., John W. Collins, Gypsum, Colo., and R. Oron Collins, Fort Hancock, Texas; a daughter, Mrs. Elma Collins Wofford of Fort Hancock; the stepmother, Mrs. W. P. Collins, Midland; four sisters, five brothers, 10 grandchildren and seven greatgrandchildren.

James Calvin McNeill, Jr.

James Calvin McNeill, Jr., pioneer rancher and cattleman of Spur, Texas, died May 17 of a heart attack at the age of 74. McNeill came to the Spur area in 1900 settling on the Caprock in Crosby County. He had been prominent in the development of Hereford cattle in the Spur area for nearly half a century. Survivors include his wife; three sons, J. R. and Randolph McNeill of Spur, and J. C. McNeill III of Crosbyton; a brother, L. J. McNeill of Brazoria, Texas; three sisters, Mrs. C. S. Mitchell of LaWard, Mrs. Ola Davidson of West Columbia, Texas, and Mrs. Alice Ballowe of Houston; and five grandchildren.

Arthur Holt Boswell

Arthur Holt Boswell, veteran Fort Worth livestock man, died May 22 after an illness of several months. He was 62 years old. Boswell went to work for Swift & Co. as a youth and in later years entered private business as a livestock commission agent. He was a brother of the late W. E. Boswell, Sr., founder of Boswell Dairies. Survivors include his wife;

two daughters, Mrs. Robert Allen, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. George Prendergast, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; three sons, Arthur D., Niagara Falls, Howard G., Houston, and Ray E. Boswell, Fort Worth; two sisters, Miss Sarah Boswell and Mrs. Cassie Addis, both of Winter Haven, Fla.; a brother, Robert L. Boswell, Fort Worth; and seven grandchildren.

Patrick Edward Tinney

Patrick Edward Tinney, cattleman and long time resident of Duval County, Texas, died May 22 in Benavides at the age of 56. He was a native of San Diego.

Mrs. Darlie Fowler

Mrs. Darlie Fowler, wife of M. Fowler, pioneer rancher, cattleman and philanthropist of Montague county, Texas, died March 15. The Fowlers, owners of extensive land holdings in that area, lived on their ranch until a few years ago when they moved to Wichita Falls. It was on their farm that the second oil well in the Burkburnett field was developed.

Harrisdale Farms Sold, Herd to be Dispersed

P. CHAS. H. HARRIS, owner of Harrisdale Farms, Fort Worth, has disposed of a major portion of his ranch holdings near Fort Worth to a group of New York investors for development purposes. The proceeds of the sale will be turned over to a foundation set up by Dr. Harris for the establishment of a nurses home and other charitable, religious, scientific, literary and educational purposes.

Included in the deal were about 2,750 acres which brought approximately \$600,000.

Dr. Harris conveyed the property, which has been used for breeding registered Hereford cattle, in trust to the First National Bank of Fort Worth in 1943

The Harrisdale herd of Hereford cattle, which was also turned over to the foundation, will be dispersed at a sale to be held at Harrisdale Farms June 27th. Included will be the entire Harrisdale show herd, which had achieved widespread recognition as well as a number of outstanding herd bulls and foundation females which have been responsible for building the Harrisdale herd.

Texas Palomino Exhibitors Install New Officers

R. M. T. RAMSEY, Abilene, became president of the Texas Palomino Exhibitors Association at a meeting held in San Angelo, May 15, in conjunction with the San Angelo Horse Show. W. R. Davis, Abilene, is first vice president; and C. E. Bodkins, Abilene, second vice president; Mrs. D. L. Haralson, San Angelo, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

The officers were named at a meeting in Fort Worth last January.

New national directors are Tom Abbott, Fort Worth; Jack Bridges, Glenrose; Roy C. Davis, Cisco; J. T. Boothman, Fort Worth; D. L. Haralson, San Angelo; Joe A. Humphries, Dallas; J. E. Mervinsickle, San Antonio; Gaines Schults, Abilene; Dr. H. A. Zappe, Mineral Wells; and Dr. Ramsey.

CHAS. H. HARRIS FOUNDATION



Bonny's P. Domino, son of The Prince Domino 30th. A blue ribbon bull and a real breeding bull. Fifteen of his daughters, real matrons, sell with a number of granddaughters.



The \$15,000 4-H Club Steer at Houston Fat Stock Show 1947. Sired by a Harrisdale bred bull.

San Angelo Horse Show

TPWARDS of 300 horses, Quarter Horses, Palominos, Thoroughbreds and half breeds, were entered in the Seventh Annual San Angelo Horse show at San Angelo, May 13-15, presenting one of the greatest arrays of top quality horse flesh ever entered in the show.

The show opened with a great parade Friday morning, May 13, with judging of the halter classes in the afternoon at the fairgrounds. Performance classes were judged in the evening. This sched-ule was repeated Saturday with the finals held Sunday afternoon.

Judges of the show were: Horses, Ray Lewis, Carlsbad, N. M.; Palominos, Dr. M. T. Ramsey, Abilene; Thoroughbreds and half-breeds, E. O. Neville, Big Lake; cutting horses, J. Y. Crum, Weatherford, and Hughie Long, Cresson.

The Quarter Horse Show

The champion Quarter Horse stallion was V-Day, owned by Jess Koy, Eldorado, first prize winner in the aged class. The reserve champion was Cowboy's Dream, which stood second in class to the champion, owned by Clifford R. Martin, Llano.

Roy Parks, Jr., of Midland, showed champion Quarter Horse mare, the Powder Parks, and Jole Blon, owned by Doyle Saul, Kress, was the reserve champion.

Monsieur Moore, owned by Walter Brooks, Mertzon, placed first in the reinQuarter Horse awards follow:

Quarter stallions of 1946 and earlier: 1, V-Day, Quarter stallions of 1946 and earlier: 1, V-Day, Jess Koy, Eldorado; 2, Cowboy's Dream, Clifford R. Martin, Llano; 3, Candy K, Percy Turner, Water Valley; 4, Dunny D, C. C. Arnold, Ardmore, Okla.; 5, Bay Bob, Koy; 6, Hickory Red, A. V. Wilson, Plainview, Galed In 1947; 1, Moskow,

Wilson, Plainview.

Quarter 'tallions foaled in 1947: 1, Monkey
Dexter, Tex Moody of Stephenville; 2, King
Black, Bill Kennard, Clyde; 3, Cue McCabe, Wayne
McCabe, Sliver; 4, Old Taylor, A. R. Knight,
Breckenridge; 5, Star Sox, C. M. Albin, CM.

manche,
Quarter stallions foaled in 1948: 1, Skipper,
Charlie Black, Jr., Ozona; 2, Clegg Hancock, Paul
Perner & Son, Ozona; 3, Gillean's Attaway, Rosco
L. Gillean, Stamford; 4, Joker, Stanley Mayfield,
Sonora; 5, Billie V, Koy; 6, Bonito Jiggs, Earl
Haley, Fort McKavitt.

Haley, Fort McKavitt.
Champion Quarter stallion: V-Day, Koy.
Reserve champion: Cowboy's Dream, Martin.
Quarter mares of 1946 and earlier: 1, Powder
Parks. Roy Parks. Jr., Midland: 2, Susie Babe
K., King Ranch-Loyd Jinkens, Fort Worti, S.
Mitzi M, Clifford R. Martin: 4, Edith's Jolene,
Mrs. Tom Abbott: 5, Little Head Light, Jack
Bishop, Winters; 6, Panzorosa, T. A. Wilhite,
Belton.

Betton.

Quarter mares of 1947: 1. Jole Blon, Doyle Saul.

Kress; 2, Misa Bea, King Ranch-Jinkens; 3, King

Ranch Squaw, King Ranch-Jinkens; 4, May F. J.

W. Field, San Angelo; 5, Baby Grand, C. C.

Arnold, Ardmore, Okla; 6, Lilly Belle, Perd.

Turner.

Quarter marea of 1948: 1, Mitzi Foster, Forrest
Foster, Sterling City; 2, Bobby Sox, James H.
Foster, Sterling City; 2, Bobby Sox, James H.
Sterling City; 4, Jo Ann. C. M. Albin. Comanche;
S. M&M's Maggie, M&M Ranch, Mike & Millie
Leonard, Junction.

Champion Quarter mare: Powder Parks, Parks.
Reserve champion: Jole Bion, Saul.
Ruster Champion: Jole Bion, Saul.
Ruster

George Snaw, and Control of the Wee, Bud Mc-Gilvray, Mertzon, Guntar stallion reining class: 1. Monsieur Moore, Walter Brooks, Mertzon: 2, Jiggs Bailey, Hughie Long, Cresson: 3, Cowboy's Dream, Clif-Hughie Long, Cresson: 3

ford R. Martin, Llano; 4. Charley, Foster and Hildebrand, Sterling City; 5, Vaquero, H. B. Poe, San Angelo.

The Palomino Show

More than 80 horses were entered in the Palomino show which brought to-gether a number of horses that had scored winnings at previous horse shows. The champion Palomino stock horse stallion was the first prize winner in the aged class, Billy J, owned by W. W. Shults, Abilene. The reserve champion was Jesse James, Jr., owned by Mrs. Tom Abbott, Fort Worth.

Mrs. Abbott also showed the champion Palomino stock horse mare, Edith's Little Lady, reserve honors being ac-corded Glen L. Casey, Amarillo, on Wil-son's Lady, that stood second in class to the champion.

Clyde Carter, Fort Worth, showed the champion Palomino pleasure type stal-lion, Sky Rocket, and a colt shown by Larry Cunningham, Abilene, was the reserve champion.

Shew Fly, owned by Bob Lucas, Fort Worth, was the champion Palomino pleasure type mare and Miss Chance, owned by Mrs. G. H. Alexander, Terrell, was the reserve champion.

My Gold Lass, owned by Josephine Willis, San Angelo, topped the reining class.

Palomino awards follow:

Palomino stock horse stallions of 1946 and ear-lier: I, Billy J., owned by W. W. Shults, Abilene: 2. Tinker Toy, J. M. Harrington, Lamess; 3. Pecos Plaudit, H. C. Noelke & Son, Sheffield; 4. Golden Dude, K. S. Stud Ranch, Taft; 5, Golden Dom Marvel, W. R. Davis, Sterling City; 6, Little Golddigger D. C. A. Ditmore, Clesc.

Palomino stock horse stallions of 1947; 1. Jesse James, Jr., Mrs. Tom Abbott, Fort Worth; 2, Pate Collins, Bill Kennard, Clyde; 3, Silver. O. B.

DISPERSION SALE, JUNE 27-28, 1949



HDF Beau Brummel B. 87th, champion in 1946 at Tulsa, Okla., Iowa Park, Dallas State Fair and Odessa. First prize winner 1946 at Topeka, Kans., Fort Worth, San Francisco, Cal. Second prize winner 1946 at Kentucky State Fair and Ogden. Sired two grand champion bulls and three champion females.



Lady Brummel B. 102 and Lady Brummel B. 101, undefeated pair of heifers, each many times champion cows. Sired by HDF Beau Brummel B. 87th

Burton, Eden; 4, W. Sapho Tone, Frances Weeg, Big Spring; 5, Blue Blazes, W. W. Shulta. Palomine stock herse stallions of 1948: 1, Chubby Rex, C. L. Huxman, Sublette, Kan.: 2, Atomic Dude, Josephine Willis, San Angelo; 3, Little Dude, L. H. Baker, San Angelo; 4, Shorty, Ken-neth Kump, Ballinger; 6, Tascoa, W. W. Shulta. Champien Palomino stock horse stallion: Billy J., Shults.

Reserve champion: Jesse James, Jr., Mrs. Tom Abbott.

Abbott.

Palomino stock horse mares of 1946 and before:
1. Edith's Little Lady, Mrs. Tom Abbott; 2, Wilson's Lady, Gien L. Casey, Amarillo; 3, Miss Priss, Spunky Clarke, San Angelo; 4, Ritzy, Bobby Ray Bond, San Angelo; 5, My Gold Lass, Josephine Willis; 6, Miss Dianna, M. R. Johnson, Feart Work! Josephine W Fort Worth.

Fort Worth.

Palomino stock horse mares of 1948: 1, Susan B.,
Dr. E. E. Blackwood, Comanche: 2, Nugget H.,
Hildreth Ranch, Aledoi, 3, Golden Sandy, Glen L.
Casey: 4, Spunky, C. L. Huxman: 5, Gold Dust,
Ira Rice, Big Spring: 6, Pink Lady, J. B. McClatchy, Christoval.

Chatchy, Christoval.

Champlon Palomino stock horse mare: Edith's
Little Lady, Mrs. Tom Abbott.

Reserve champion: Wilson's Lady, Glen L.

Casey,
Palomino pleasure type stallions of 1946 or before: 1, Sky Rocket, Clyde Carter, Fort Worth; 2,
Gold Fellow, Kenneth Kump, Ballinger; 3, Chappie II, J. T. Boothman, Fort Worth; 4, Pop Corn,
C. E. Bottkin, Abilene; 5, Nero, Jess Lynch, Mid-land; 6, Tommie Del Sur, John Butler, Forsan,
Palomino pleasure type stallions of 1947: 1, unnamed colt shown by Larry Cunningham, Abilene;
2, Perfect John, Claude Orm, Roscoe; 3, Sunny
Boy, E. W. Lindherst, Bertram,
Palomino pleasure type stallions of 1948: 1.

Boy, E. W. Lindherst, Bertram.

Palomino pleasure type stallions of 1948: 1,
Knight's Playboy, J. B. Cotten & Son, Seagraves;
2, Golden Buddy, George W. Page, Abilene; 3,
Frick-o-Gold, R. A. Cieveland, Fort Stockton; 4,
Gold Pepper, W. L. Jones, Coleman; 5, Peppy's
Pirate, Carlton Lynch, Fort Worth; 6, Firecracker, H. B. Poe, San Angelo,
Champion Palomino pleasure type stallion: Sky
Rocket, Carter.
Reserve champion: colt shown by Cunningham.

Rocket, Carter.
Reserve champion: colt shown by Cunningham.
Palomino pleasure type mares foaled in 1946 or
before: 1, Shew Fly, Bob Lucas, Fort Worth; 2,
Pirate Ann Adams, Peggy Sanders, San Angelo;
3, Harakon's Blondie, R. A. McElroy; 4, Silvi Sally, Darrell F. Rhodes, Ablene: 5, Pirate Goldana, Gilbert H. Sanders, San Angelo.

Palomino pleasure type mares of 1947: 1, Miss hance, Mrs. G. H. Alexander, Terrell: 2. Beth's

Golden Glow, Beth Fletcher, Abilene; 3. Gold Play's Pretty Play, Johnny McMahon, Liberty Hill.

Hill.

Palomino pleasure type mares of 1948: 1, April
Gold, Jake Callison, San Angelo; 2, Balarena, J.

B. McClatchy; 3, unnamed colt shown by A. C.
Wilke, San Angelo; 4, Pirate's Sable, Vernon O.
Mills, Fort Worth; 5, Sonny's Maido-Gold, Beverly
Bob Cleveland, Fort Stockton; 6, Kitty Kat, Mrs.
Leroy Clarke, San Angelo.

Champion Palomino pleasure type mare: Shew

Reserve champion: Miss Chance, Mrs. G. H.

Alexander.
Palomino stock horse geldings: champion, Ann's
Gold Dust. Ann Shults, Abliene; 2, Skipper Boy,
George W. Page, Abliene; 3, Gold Zorro, Pearl
B. Berry, Water Valley; 4, Mister Socks, Ann
Young, San Angelo; 5, Sky Pilot, J. T. Boothman,
Fort Worth; 6, Golden Nugget, M. L. Leddy, San

Angelo.

Palomino pleasure type geldings: champion,
Son-o-Gold, R. A. Cleveland; 2, Texas Rascal,
C. E. Botkin, Abilene; 3, Cactus Jack, J. T. Boothman: 4, Triple M, Minnie Mehnert, Fort Worth;
S. Little Dusty, E. C. Baucom, San Angelo.
Reining for Palomino stock horse marea and
geldings: 1, My Gold Lass, Josephine Willis, San
Angelo; 2, Schoolgirl, Faye Marburger; 3, Golden
Suaan, Vernon O. Mills, Fort Worth, with Jimmy
Hobbs riding: 4, Miss Diana, M. R. Johnson, Fort
Worth, with Hobbs riding.

Thoroughbreds and Halfbreeds

In the Thoroughbred and halfbreed competition, the champion stallion was Chance Boy, owned by R. S. Waring, San Angelo and the reserve champion was Odd Port, owned by Fred Roe, Jr., Robert Lee, Gay Rhumba, owned by Roe was the champion mare and Vivavious. also owned by Roe was the reserve cham-

Thoroughbred and halfbreed awards follow:

Thoroughbred and Halfbreed stallions of 1946 and heforer 1, Chance Boy, R. S. Waring, San Angeloi 2, Pop Quest, J. S. Holman, Sonora; 8, Lovely Boy, Jim McElroy, Center Point; 4, Billy Baker, Wadkie M. Fowler, Levelland; 5, Chapie II, J. T. Boothman, Fort Worth. Thoroughbred and Halfbreed 1947 stallions: 1,

Odd Port. Fred Ros. Jr., Robert Lee; 2. Blue Blazes. W. W. Shults. Abliens. 14. Thereughbred W. Shults. Abliens. 14. Thereughbred Ros. Jr., Robert Lee; 2. Blue Blazes. W. W. Shults. Abliens. 14. Thereughbred Ros. Jr., 2. unnamed colt shown by Jewell Wilkerson, Garden City; 3. Baldy Jiggs, Earl Haiey; 4. Red Boy, R. E. Boyd, San Angelo. Champion stallion: Chance Boy, Waring. Reserve champion: Odd Port. Ros. Thoroughbred and Halibred mares of 1946 and before: 1. Vivavious, Roe; 2. San Sarita Lipsilck, P. Ben Lee, Tankersly; 3. Evening Trail, Mrs. J. H. McMurtry, Clarendon; 5. Brown Snooks, Betty Barron, San Angelo; 4. Miss Bobby Seas, J. H. McMurtry, Clarendon; 5. Brown Snooks, Betty Barron, San Angelo.
Thoroughbred and Halibreed 1947 mares: 1, Gay Rhumba, Roe; 2. Miss Prissy Tex, George Casselbery, San Angelo; 3. Betty H. J. S. Holman; 4. Locklear, Edorado; 2. un. Theroughbred and Halibreed 1948 mares: 1. Lady Locklear, W. J. Locklear, Edorado; 2. un. Thoroughbred and Halibreed 1948 mares: 1. Ballarens, J. B. McClatchy, Eldorado; 4. Dinsples, J. H. McMurtry, Clarendon; 5. Fortia, Roe; 6. Black Baby, J. M. Young. Champion mare: Gay Rhumba, Roe. Reserve champion mare: Vivavious. Roe. Thoroughbred and Halibreed geldings: champion, Red Pirate, Jack Bates, San Angelo; 2. Petty Times. Hicks Campbell, Brady; 3, Mister Socks, Ann Young, San Angelo.
Cutting Horse Contest

Cutting Horse Contest

Two of the country's top cutting horses tied for the championship in the finals held the last afternoon of the show and in a special match, Pistol, owned by Jim Calhoun, Cresson, nosed out Red Boy, owned by Loyd Jinkens, Fort Worth. Red Boy was named reserve champion. In a special match for the four runners-up Will Rogers, owned and ridden by Roy Parks, Jr., Midland, was awarded a special trophy.

I am getting near the end of the trail. I will be 80 in three months. I don't know what I would do if I did not get The Cattleman .- G. W. King, 511 Loane St., Yreka, Calif.

CHAS. H. HARRIS FOUNDATION



Real Domino 51st, register-of-merit sire. Ten of his daughters and a number of his granddaughters sell. A real set of cows with calves at side.

His sons and daughters sold for over \$100,000 in less than one hour at the Silvercrest dispersion, one son sold for \$52,000, a world record.

There are no greater cattle.

The Bull Pen

Bu HENRY ELDER

Secretary Texas Hereford Association

T has been our privilege to attend a cattlemen's tour of Alabama since last writing. Much could be written of the progress being made in Alabama, but we will try to give only a few high points of the tour.

Probably the most significant thing is that Alabama is coming into its own as a cattle country and largely through the ingenuity and hard work of people de-

termined to bring poor land back into production, and this they are doing. We stopped at a number of places in the area known as the Black Belt of Alabama. When told we were in the Black Belt, we began to look for some black soil and saw very little soil that was black. We were told that their Black Belt once was like our Black Land area



Henry Elder

in Texas, and that sheet erosion and a one-crop system without regard to conservation had left only the subsoil, which is also the same type as the subsoil of our black land area in Texas. While much has been done and is being done in Texas to conserve our soil, we are still not doing enough. Some of our land is approaching the condition of that in Alabama, and another 50 years of farming will find a lot more of it that way.

Through fertilization and growing of legumes, especially the clovers, they are making a remarkable comeback in Alabama—this time to grazing crops rather than row crops. The State Experiment Station at Marion, Alabama, is doing a Station at Marion, Alabama, is doing a wonderful job of finding out and putting out useful information on fertilizers, crops and beef production. K. G. Baker, superintendent of this experiment station, is considered by the people over there to be one of the great men of the South; because of the practical information to be great to receive all over the tion he has given to people all over the South. He not only runs the experiment station, but has visual evidence all over the land of what can be done, and is being done, in a most practical way. Their



'How do you eat grass, Mom? Do you pick out what you want, or just grab a mouthful and take a chance?" beef production-largely with commercial Herefords—has shown that they can produce 405 pounds of beef per acre per year with only 100 pounds of cottonseed meal fed as a supplemental feed during the year. They have found fall calves to be far more profitable than spring calves. They have an annual rainfall of between 50 and 60 inches.

Mr. Baker emphasized the importance of all breeders of pure bred beef cattle paying attention to the milk production in their cow herds. He also emphasized the importance of size and weight for age as most important factors in profit-

able beef production.

Raton Range Bull Sale

HE third annual range bull sale of the Northeastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association, Raton, New Mexico, April 20, averaged \$358 per head on 86 bulls. This was a satisfactory average considering the age, condition and quality of the bulls con-

A sale top of \$1,500 was paid on a son of Domino Prince E 29th, consigned by Olin Ainsworth, Milnesand, N. M., and selling to B. Montoya, La Plata, N. M. The bull was bred by Olen Caviness, Raton. Baca Domino 16th, sold at ness, Raton. Baca Domino 16th, sold at \$1,000 to Jess Matthews and Sons, Maxwell, N. M. He was consigned by Roy Bradshaw, Dalhart, Texas, and bred by Robert Meeks, Gallegos, N. M.

A consistent buyer of the better quality bulls was J. D. Patterson, Peacock, Texas, Buyer of the largest number of bulls mus Course Petterson Ashby Neb

bulls was George Peterson, Ashby, Nebr. Col. Jim Hoover and Son conducted the auction.

DISPERSION SALE, JUNE 27-28, 1949



Champion pen of three heifers, Texas Golden Jubilee, Fort Worth, 1949. All Sell.

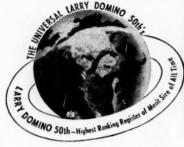


Beau Brummel B. 104th, show bull. Many heifers

The Chas. H. Harris Foundation is selling 183 lots, 16 bulls, 85 cows with calf at side, 30 bred cows and 52 bred and open heifers. Sale starts promptly at 12:00 noon on June 27, 1949 and will continue until all cattle are sold. Cattle now ready for inspection. Come before sale day, see the cows and their dams in pastures at Harrisdale.

Write now for catalogues: sent only upon request.

COMPLETE HEREFORD DISPERSION







Larry Domino H-13 (sire of our Super Larry D-13)

Reserve champion at Fort Worth - 1942 as a summer calf. "One of the most outstanding individuals ever sired by Larry Domino 50th," says Alan Feeney,

SUPER Larry D 13th Calved June 14, 1945 Bred by J. S. Bridwell

HE SELLS

Larry Domino H 13th 3405632	Larry Domino 50th	Larry Domino Miss Sturgess Royal Domino 1st
Rupert's Lady 16th	Rupert Tone 13th	Miss Pet 17th Hazford Rupert 25th Izatone
2868734	Lady Gaston 79th	Beau Blanchard 196th

O HEAD * 65 LOTS

25 cows with calves at side — 21 bred cows and heifers — 10 open heifers — 8 young bulls, 9-15 months old. Only 7 cows over 7 years old; 22 under 6 years. Most of calves at side of dams are by our young herd bull, Super Larry D-13. The other cows are in calf to him. The 10 heifers selling include 3 by OJR Royal Domino 51, 1 by MW Larry Domino 38, 3 by Onward Dominus, 3 by Super Larry D-13. The 9 bulls include: Super Larry D-13, 4-year-old herd bull, 4 by Super Larry D, 4 by Onward Dominus.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22

At the new sales barn $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Crockett-on Highway 21.

W. H. LONG, Owner

CLESTER TURNER, Herdsman

CLEARVIEW HEREFORD RANCH

Blue Stem Quarter Horse Tour June 24-25

THE Blue Stem Quarter Horse Association of Bartlesville, Okla., is planning their Quarter Horse Tour again for June 24th and 25th. The tour was rained out last year and the hopes are that the weather will be good this year and the tour will be much bigger and better than the one planned last year.

The tour is planned by the Blue Stem Quarter Horse breeders and is being sponsored by the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce. Fred Duston of Bartlesville is the chairman of the tour and is in charge of all arrangements.

The tour will start about 9:00 a.m. June 24 from the Katy Depot, Bartlesville, and will include the Duston D-Bar-D Ranch nine miles west of Bartlesville; Mike Friend's Ranch near Bowring, and K. S. Adams' Ken-Ada Farms at Bartlesville where noon lunch will be served.

The first stop after dinner will be at the S. M. Moore Y Connected L Ranch eight miles east of Dewey and from there the Tour will go to Art Beall's Lazy U Ranch three miles east of Bartlesville. There an evening barbeeue will be served followed by exhibition working events for Quarter Horses. Tour visitors will have an opportunity to see world's champion calf ropers, steer ropers and bulldoggers working off Quarter Horses. Also, the plans are to have an exhibition from some of Oklahoma's top cutting horses and some exhibition brone riding.

In addition, it is hoped that one or two short distance races may be matched between some of Oklahoma's top short distance horses. The exhibitions will be followed by an evening of music and enter-

The first stop on the second day of the tour will be at Ronald Mason's Cross J Ranch, Nowata. Then the tour will proceed to Fred Lowery's Ranch at Lenapah, and back to Nowata for lunch. In the afternoon, the first stop will be at John Dawson's Ranch at Talala, and the last stop in the afternoon will be at the W. Ingersoll Ranch nine miles east of Claremore where the tour will terminate.

In addition to visiting these ranches, the smaller Quarter Horse breeders with one or two good horses will bring them to some of the ranches on the tour so that visitors will have an opportunity to see all good horses in the area.

The Blue Stem Quarter Horse tour is an event that should be interesting to all horse people and inquiries concerning the tour to date indicate that horsemen from all over the country are coming for the two-day outing. Requests for hotel reservations have come to the tour secretary from such distant states as Michigan, New York, California, and Georgia.

National Championship High School Rodeo

BECAUSE so many boys from other states have requested to be allowed to enter the Texas State Championship High School Rodeo, this year's contest, to be held at Hallettsville August 25, 26 and 27, will be a National Championship High School Rodeo, according to Claude B. Mullins, chairman of the rodeo committee.

rodeo committee.

Plans for the National Show are to admit the first four place winners in each

event in their state championship show. If a state does not have a state championship rodeo, then four boys will be accepted in each event from that state. In case there are more than four boys seeking to enter from a state that does not hold a state championship show, an elimination will have to be held in that state to determine the four entrants in each event. States holding championship high school rodeos will certify their winners, but students entering from states having no high school rodeo will have to get their entries in before August 1.

Contestants must not have finished high school before May 1 of this year and must have been regularly enrolled in school during the 1948-49 term in order to be eligible to enter the National Championship High School Rodeo.

Calf roping, saddle brone riding, bareback brone riding and steer wrestling are planned for this year. One-fourth of the gross gate receipts at this show will be set aside for rebate on mileage for the contestants, and nice prizes will be given.

Present plans are that the place where the National Championship High School Rodeo will be held will be passed around to the states desiring the show, and it is hoped that an organization on a national basis can be set up at the show in Hallettsville this August.

Those interested in more detailed information about this first National Championship High School Rodeo should write to Claude Mullins, Rodeo Chairman, Hallettsville, Texas.

The Cattleman has the greatest circulation among ranchmen of any publication of its kind. If you are doing business with ranchmen, advertise in The Cattleman.

The cows are all of popular bloodlines and have been assembled over past 5 years from following herds:

H. H. Forney, Lakeside, Nebr.

G. P. Mitcham, Cisco, Texas

Jack Turner, Fort Worth, Texas

Jack Frost, Blackwell, Texas

Auctioneer: WALTER BRITTEN

Jinkins Hereford Ranch, Normangee, Texas

Mooring-Wimberly, Bryan, Texas

Foster Farms, Rexford, Kans.

L. L. Jones & Son, Garden City, Kans.

Gene A. Howe, Amarillo, Texas

Hutchins & Hutchins, Sligo, La.

CLAUD WILLETT for The Cattleman

For catalog write either Walter Britten, College Station, Texas, or W. H. Long, Crockett, Texas.

CROCKETT, TEXAS

Lunch will be served those attending sale. Be sure to attend Jackson Hereford Sale June 23.

WHR BLOODLINES DOMINATE





His son will SELL! See pedigree below

OJR Royal Domino 61st Herd Sire

Calved September 1, 1943

WHR Royal Domino 51st 2123530

WHR Vega Domino 47th 2591199 Pr. Domino C 1565007

WHR Belle Domino 49th 1759017

Star Domino 6th 2035995

WHR Ester Domino 8th 2275292 Prince Domino 4th 1480000 Lady Aster 41st 1300218

Prince Domino 141st 1221506 Miss Sturgess 22d 842904

Prince Domino 4th 1480000 Colo, Domineta 39th 1812991

WHR Royal Domino 24th 1946213 WHR Royal Heiress 23d 1946294



★ 36 COWS will have calves at side by sale day

★ 15 BRED COWS ★ 21 BRED HEIFERS

★ 14 OPEN HEIFERS

★ 3 HERD BULLS - ONE YOUNG BULL

Included in the cows selling are fourteen cows from the Mitcham herd and seven bred by Roy Largent, Merkel, Texas. Our herd was founded on good cattle of good breeding.

Dr. J. Warren Jackson, Owner, 913 Capitol Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Austin, Texas

JACKSON HEREFORD

THIS COMPLETE DISPERSION



WHR Royal Domino 85th

*

His grandson will SELL! See pedigree below

HAF 31 Royal 32d Herd Sire HAF ROYAL DOMINO 31st 3135938

HAF LADY MANASSA 27th

WHR Royal Domino 85th 2462623 Lady D. Mischief 1st

Manassa Domino 2057781

Lady Best 330th 2068502 Prince Domino C. 1565007 Donna Domino 16th 2080699

Domino Mischief 2060970 Lady Blanchard 37th 2068507

Young Pr. Domino 1830648 Lulu 1667243

Beau Best 15th 1211825
Lady D. Prince 4th 1779481

85 LOTS THURSDAY, JUNE 23 125 HEAD

We have culled out the poor milkers, old cows, fence breakers and poor individuals during the drouth in this area, so only the best of our herd is left.

Walter Britten, Auctioneer

Claud Willett, The Cattleman

BE SURE TO ATTEND THE CLEARVIEW HEREFORD RANCH SALE JUNE 22.

FARM - AUSTIN, TEXAS

His first calves to

de GRAFFENRIED and WALKER, CHILTON, TEXAS



It is with a great deal of pride that we send the first bull calves (pictured right) of our young herd sire, Domino Return E 1643, into the herds of de Graffenried Farms and M. A. Walker. We feel that the selection of these young herd bull prospects at such an early age is highly complimentary to their individuality and proven blood lines.



Thanks to Jack Kennemur, Sulphur Springs, Texas, for his purchase of a son of DL Domino, a full brother to Flat Top Monarch.

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Brush Problems on Texas Ranges

(Continued from Page 24)

For the sake of understanding how the work of noxious brush eradication or control is carried on, let us consider some of the techniques employed in Texas. These methods by which modern science meets the challenge fall, broadly speaking, into two classes—brush control by mechanical means and brush control by chemical means.

Before discussing the attack which the scientist in the field of range management makes upon these noxious growths, let us mention a third agency widely employed, but under criticism from range conservation specialists. This agency is fire. Although the practice of "burning off" the ranges in an effort to control or eradicate woody forms is commonly employed by some ranchmen and farmers, scientific observations on burning tend to indicate that in many areas the use of fire may be more harmful to the range economy than beneficial.

range economy than beneficial.

Obviously uncontrolled burning is very destructive to forage grasses, killing the growth and roots as well, and baking the soil into a hardpan which encourages erosion. Controlled burning, even under ideal conditions, should be done under the supervision of men well trained in fire management. Much more experimentation with fire as an agent of eradicating or controlling noxious brush forms in general will have to be carried on before any definite conclusions as to the desirability of burning off the range are available.

Mechanical Attack

Far better results than those obtained by burning have been achieved by range specialists, ranchmen and farmers through the use of mechanical means of eradicating noxious plant and brush forms. These mechanical techniques are as yet far from perfected. For, as is the case in all lines of scientific endeavor, there is a long history of trial and error behind the development of modern range-improvement tools, and the ultimate in performance is not yet in view.

As might be imagined, one of the earliest heavy machines to be used in an effort to control noxious brush growths was the old-fashioned bulldozer, with its "cats" treads and heavy, scraping blade. Offhand, it might seem that bulldozing would work perfectly in disposing of noxious brush, but actually there are several disadvantages.

In the first place, the bulldozer sweeps up surface growth only, and when it is used in an effort to control mesquite infestation, it succeeds only in cutting off the tops of the small and mediumsized mesquite. It does not remove the bud zone, which contains the sprouting eyelets, and considerable sprouting follows most bulldozer operations. Also, in sweeping the debris across the surface of the pasture, the bulldozer scatters the beans of the mesquite, and frequently manages in this way to infest relatively clean areas.

Used against cactus infestation, the bulldozer is somewhat more effective, but here again there is danger that the operation may prove to be abortive. For any stems or portions of stems which may be lightly covered with soil by the bulldozer blade, or which may be scattered over clean areas, will sprout, and a new colony of cactus will thus be established.

However, a number of improvements

SPERSAL SALE

Quarter Horses

including CHUBBY III AQHA P 1081, NQHA 6060 (Pictured)



Palominos

including Yellow Dog Jr.

Double Registered Palamino

Quarter Horse

94 HEAD AT AUCTION THURSDAY, JUNE 9th

At The Ranch, McLean, Texas

- ★ 30 BROOD MARES ★ 30 COLTS (at side)
- ★ 18 YEARLING COLTS (by Chubby III or Yellow Dog Jr.)
- * 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD COLTS (by Chubby III or Yellow Dog Jr.)
 - ★ 6 GELDINGS (by Yellow Dog Jr. or Sapphire)
 - * CHUBBY III and YELLOW DOG JR.

This sale will be held at the ranch (formerly the J. L. McMurtry ranch) at 1:30 p. m., June 9th—rain or shine as we have a nice dry place for the spectators and prospective buyers. Detailed catalog will be mailed promptly upon request. Address Dr. R. M. Brown, Combs-Worley Bldg., Pampa, Texas.

Every horse we own will be auctioned at this sale, including many ribbon winners in the various horse shows over the Panhandle of Texas, Colorado and New Mexico.

> Dr. R. M. Brown & Carl Bean

Auctioneer: COL. WALTER S. BRITTEN

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TOUR

• Tour begins at Ada, Okla., June 10 at 8 o'clock and winds up at Sulphur, Okla., 12 noon, June 11, visiting a number of important ranches in Hereford Heaven area.

SALE

ALL FEMALES - 37 HEAD Sale will be held at Fair Grounds, Sulphur, Okla., beginning at one o'clock June 11. W. H. Bill Heldenbrand will be auctioneer.

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The Hereford Heaven Breeders Association issues a cordial invitation to Hereford breeders and others interested in Hereford cattle to participate in the tour and attend the sale. A most pleasant time is assured.

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on the old-fashioned bulldozer have been made in recent years. One such machine is the "tree dozer," which has been used successfully in mesquite eradication at the Spur substation and on the King Ranch. This machine, developed primarily to combat mesquite infestation, is an extra-powerful bulldozer with a plow-like attachment and lift. It is odevised that it penetrates beneath the surface of the ground and brings the all-important bud zone to the surface. This effectively destroys the tree and relieves all possibility of sprouting.

Another interesting bulldozer like maon the old-fashioned bulldozer have been

Another interesting bulldozer-like machine is a mesquite-eradicating machine developed by J. S. Bridwell of Wichita Falls. This machine, similar in effect to the tree-dozer, is designed to cut, pull, push over, or dig out mesquite, getting at the bud zone of the tree in each case.

the bud zone of the tree in each case.

Such modern bulldozer adaptations are much more successful than the old-fashioned bulldozer in eradicating various types of noxious brush growths from Texas ranges. Unfortunately, they are expensive to buy, operate and maintain, and as yet relatively few co-operative brush-control projects have been be g u n in Texas. Hence, the use of these modern brush-control machines is beyond the pocketbook of the average ranchman, and much land that might otherwise be cleared of brush by them remains infested. The rough range of cost of bulldozing, estimated on a contract basis, is from \$4 to \$15 per acre, tract basis, is from \$4 to \$15 per acre. depending on the terrain and the density of the infestation as well as other factors. If the ranchman owns his own equipment and provides his own labor, he may be able to reduce the cost by 15 to 20 per cent.

Besides the bulldozer and its modern adaptations, there are nowadays several other kinds of mechanical devices in operation as brush-control measures. Among these are various types and sizes Among these are various types and sizes of brush cutters, root cutters, root plows, power saws, mowers, "stinger blades" (a form of root cutter), cabling devices and other ingenious mechanical devices. All of these vary in effectiveness but are in the main improvements over the simple bulldozer. Some are better adapted than others for specific types of infestations, or for certain types of soils upon which infestations may occur. Yet none really meets superior standards of desirability in terms of completeness of eradication of noxious forms.

Perhaps the brush cutters, root plows and power saws when used in intelligent combination provide the most effective means of eradicating noxious plant forms. Several types of brush cutters are now in operation on Texas ranges, are now in operation on Texas ranges, the most effective being the heavy and light rolling cutters, which have been utilized successfully at the substation at Beeville. These machines consists of large hollow drums to which are affixed parallel blades. The drums can be filled with water to give them whatever weight may be necessary to effect slight soil penetration (light cutters generally run to a maximum weight of 10,000 pounds; heavy cutters 22,000 pounds). These cutters are dragged by tractors, These cutters are dragged by tractors, and roll along, in the manner of a lawn roller, cutting and crushing the brush as they go over it. Heavy cutters are capable of crushing down or cutting the largest blackbrush bushes, medium mesquite or huisache trees, and virtually all other noxious brush. The light cutters, are of course, used in less heavy infestations or where the brush formers. tions, or where the brush forms are smaller. The litter thus formed deterio-

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STRAUS LARRY PLUS, herd sire



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rates rapidly and forms an excellent base for forage grasses, as it remains on top of the ground and prevents the run-off of water, and the corresponding erosion.

Brush cutters, however, have their dis-advantages. As they make but little penetration of the soil, the likelihood of sprouts is great, particularly from such forms as mesquite and prickly pear. For this reason, after-measures are neces-sary, and in some instances smaller cutters, known as maintainers, are used to keep down the returning noxious forms. Also brush cutters are quite expensive, a heavy cutter-maintainer-tractor combination involving as much as a \$10,000-\$15,000 investment. Such a cost makes the use of brush cutters out of question for the average ranchman.

Root plows and power saws, used in combinations, provide a fairly efficient method of clearing rangeland of noxious forms of brush. In particular, root plows are of value in dealing with mesquite, as they enable the operator to get far enough under the surface to get at the vital bud zone. In experiments carried on at the Beeville substation, public rotating nower saws have been nearly the substation, public rotating nower saws have been mobile rotating power saws have been used effectively to cut brush at ground used effectively to cut brush at ground level; then root plows are brought into the pastures to turn up the roots that remain. Such operations are, of course, very costly, and, as they disturb such turf as exists, they also tend to deplete the range temporarily. They are val-uable if it is desired to set up a seedbed for good forage grasses. But unless careful grazing procedures are followed after clearing and reseeding, the overstocking of the range during the first year or two after reseeding will simply cause a new infestation of noxious plant forms.

Mowers are helpful in keeping smaller forms of noxious brush down. However, in the big problem of clearing heavily-infested ranges, or in dealing with such tough brushes as cedar, juniper, mes-quite, blackbrush or prickly pear, they are of no value, even if the terrain were

such as to permit their operation.
"Stinger" blade adaptation of the bulldozer principle is used widely on mes-quite infestations. This machine has been used with some success in the early mechanical and chemical experiments on mesquite carried on by the Amarillo mesquite carried of by the Amarine Conservation Experiment Station. This device involves a sharp cutting blade mounted on a bulldozer frame and equipped with a lift device. The machine is driven up to the individual tree and the sharp blade penetrates the soil to a depth well below the bud zone, cutting through both horizontal and tap roots. The lift then is put into operation and the tree is thrown bodily out of the ground.

"Cabling"—a technique of dragging one or more heavy cables between two tractors across a pasture—and "railing" similar to cabling except that an iron or steel rail of sufficient weight is used -are common ways of attempting brush —are common ways of attempting brush control. These methods are within the purse of almost every ranchman but unfortunately they are none too efficient, as the more resilient trees and brush simply bend without breaking or becoming uprotect. For mesquite infestation, cabling and railing are adaptable early under specialized conditions. only under specialized conditions.

It is hard to estimate the direct cost

per acre of eradicating and controlling the various species of noxious growth by the various mechanical means. For such cost involves a great many factors; the density of infestation and the type of shrubs predominant; the type of soil where the operation is carried on and the relative moisture content at the time; the topography of the area to be treated; the method of treatment used; labor costs in the area; whether the landowner owns and operates his own equipment, and other miscellaneous factors. Investigations carried on at the Spur substation indicate that while most of these methods of control have been accepted and found valuable under favorable conditions, they are nevertheless too laborious and costly to realistically cope with the mesquite problem. However, mechanical means of noxious

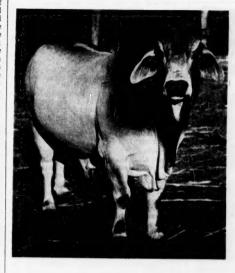
However, mechanical means of noxious brush control are after all relatively effective, when they are within reach of the ranchman's pocketbook. And at the present time, they are among the most available techniques of control of these noxious brushes, and must be utilized to the fullest extent whenever possible if the range is to be preserved at all. The Production and Marketing Administration (formerly the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has assisted farmers and ranchmen financially in the treatment of various brushes on their range lands.

Chemical Warfare

Although, up to the present, mechanical means of combating noxious brush forms have led the way in practical field application, range specialists are now looking to chemistry as the "white hope" of the future. Experiments with various types of chemicals as eradication and control agents were made as far back as 20 years ago, but it is only in recent years that certain chemicals have begun to come to the fore in the battle against noxious plant growth.

Ideally, a chemical agent should be selective in nature (i.e., act only upon the noxious forms against which it was aimed without disturbing desirable forage grasses or growths), cheap, easily applied with existing equipment, a sure killer and preventive agent against regrowth, and non-toxic to livestock, wildlife or man. Unfortunately no such ideal, over-all type of chemical agent has yet been developed. However, much experimentation has been done and is being done in this field. And today a number of chemical agents have been found which operate with some degree of efficiency as noxious brush eradication and control measures. Chief among these are kerosene and various fuel oils, used either singly or in combination: ammonium sulfamate (sold under the trade name "ammate"); sodium chlorate, zinc chloride and other chlorides and chlorates; sodium arsenite and other arsenic compounds; and 2,4,5-T ecently developed hormone-type compounds which act as growth regulators and which show considerable promise as indicators of the direction to be taken by further chemical research.

Kerosene, both pure and mixed with various fuel oils such as motor (crank-case) oil or Diesel oil, has long been used as an agent for eradicating mesquite, post oak, blackjack oak and other noxious tree forms. Although various methods of application have been tried, the most effective technique tried at Spur in dealing with mesquite is to apply the oil around the lower six inches of the mesquite trunk. Kerosene may also be applied at the base of the tree, using a small trench if need be to insure that the oil penetrates below the



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203 Burk Burnett Bldg. Phones: Office 2-5334; Res. 7-3245 surface to the vital bud zone. If the bud zone is thoroughly permeated, a kill is assured, for mesquite does not sprout from the roots.

Ammate has been tried with varying degrees of success on many types of noxious plant forms. So far it seems most effective against blackjack oak, post oak and other hardwood species. It has been tried as a spray on various types of sprouting forms of noxious growths, but no definite conclusions can be drawn at present from the results obtained, which ranged from poor to good under widely variable conditions. This compound, however, offers a considerable field for further study and experimentation.

Sodium chlorate, zine chloride and other chlorides and chlorates have been used considerably in various experiments with weed and noxious brush control, but few results are obtainable as yet.

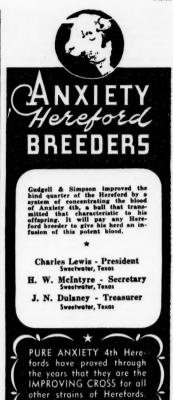
Sodium arsenite and other arsenic compounds have been found by investigators to be very effective killing agents, even against such resistant forms as mesquite. Also, investigations carried on at the Sonora substation on certain infested areas showed that prickly pear could be killed by spraying with a formulation of this chemical. Unfortunately, sodium arsenite is extremely poisonous, both to livestock and to man, and considerable time must elapse between its use and the time when the range may once more be considered safe for livestock

safe for livestock.

Chief among the chemical agents which are looked upon with great hope by range specialists as agents for the control and eradication of noxious brush forms are 2,4-D and the closely related 2,4,5-T. These compounds are hormone-type sprays which act as growth regulators and inhibitors upon the noxious forms without showing great injury to forage grasses. It is this selectivity of operation which makes them so highly desirable. Experiments carried on in the past few years indicate that these compounds and similar ones are the most likely chemical forms to be found available as control and eradication agents in the near future.

Various methods of applying chemical agents have been utilized with varying results in terms of percentage of kill obtained. The ground pour and basin methods, as the names imply, involve the construction of shallow troughs near the base of the noxious plant form to allow a liquid solution of the chemical to saturate the ground to a depth sufficient to insure kills of sprouting forms. Frilling, or girdling larger trees with axe-gashes, then pouring poison chemical compound into the gashes is a technique practiced with considerable success on certain species, such as the hardwoods where sodium arsenite, ammate, kerosene or kerosene mixtures are used as poison agents. For wide-spreading forms of noxious shrubs, or for forms which do not lend themselves easily to frilling or girdling, various tools such as the "Cornell tree tool" and the "poison axe" have been invented. These tools utilize the technique of holeboring, punching or gashing the tree, and are so designed that a certain amount of liquid poison flows through the tool into the hole or gash at the time of the impact.

Crown drenches, foliage sprays and dusts are techniques of non-selective applications of chemical compounds in an effort to kill off all noxious forms, or certain specific noxious forms known to





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be susceptible to the chemical agent utilized. 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and other chemicals lend themselves well to spray and for machines, to airplane spraying under proper conditions of climate, and to hand-operated pumps and sprays. Investigations at the Spur substation indicate that the great drawback to sprays and dusts is that while death of the above-ground growth generally takes place even in such sturdy forms as mesquite or blackbrush, the root systems are not killed, and heavy sprouting tends to occur. These techniques of application, like the chemical agents themselves, provide fertile fields for further research.

Of course, it is obvious that these chemical treatments lend themselves most effectively to combinations with the mechanical means. For example, a power saw may be used to cut the noxious brush from an area, and a crew follows the saw operator to paint the stumpage with sodium arsenite or some other chemical agent which effects the kill of the root system. Again, cutters or other mechanical devices may be used to remove original noxious brush, with sprays, fogs, dusts or other chemical treatments used as follow-up devices for destroying such sprout growths as may arise.

Of course, the chief problems involved in treatment of noxious brush by chemical means are to discover safe, cheap and selective chemicals. To date, the 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T hormone-type sprays seem to offer the most promise, although they are not at present effective agents for preventing regrowth. Experiments carried on with McCartney roses, sagebrush and minor underbrush indicate effective kills to ground level with these chemicals; but the great need at present is to find a sure-fire inhibitor of sprouts.

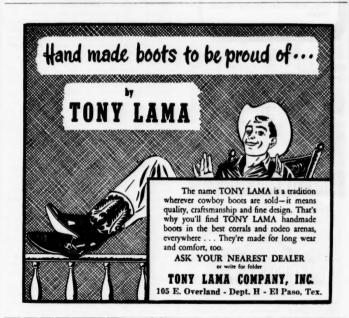
Another matter to be taken into consideration in the war against noxious plants is the effect which control methods have upon desirable forage vegetation—forage grasses and browse plants. Obviously, any non-selective spray which destroys desirable farm crops or forage plants is not worthwhile, as in ridding the range of noxious forms it also rids it of desirable forms.

Also, combination techniques involving either chemical or mechanical means of controlling noxious brush growths may be harmful to desirable forage. Bulldozing or cabling, for example, are often followed by grazing the range with goats or sheep, to feed on the sprouts following the operation, and thus to control regrowth. This technique seems to work in the livestock region of the Edwards Plateau, and in areas infested by non-toxic varieties of shinnery oak, especially if the large areas are divided into small pastures. Here the woody plants are the chief forage for goats, which control sprouting effectively. In other areas, however, such a practice is detrimental to the range because of the tendency of the stock to refuse the brush when grass is available, and thus to overgraze the range area already weakened by the noxious brush infestation.

Such problems as these merely serve to point out the necessity for further research in the field of noxious brush eradication and control and for study in the techniques of proper utilization of rangelands once such eradication has been achieved.

When we pause to consider the tremendous scope of the problem of eradi-





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See that your horses are represented in The Cattleman's Horse Issue, Sept. 1. cation and control of noxious brush on the rangelands of Texas, it becomes obvious that the surface has hardly been scratched. A great deal of the work which has been carried on in the past has been of the investigative and descriptive variety, and there has been little or no correlation of results. Also, in the past few years new fields of investigation, such as the field of chemical attack, have opened up; and not enough time has yet elapsed for definite results to be obtained in the studies set up on these modern bases. All in all, a "broad-gauge" look at the problem indicates that a tremendous expansion in the general investigations now being carried on must be paralleled with both quantitative and applied research, if the ranges of the Lone Star State are to be restored to reasonable and desirable productivity.

Consider a few statistics: Range ecologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated in 1943 that cedar and mesquite alone on some 51 million acres in Texas cost ranchmen about \$40 million each year in lost income; and reduce the state's potential meat production some 400 million pounds annually! The loss to the State in tax money is commensurate. In the present mesquite area, beef production is now about 626.5 million pounds per year. After clearing and improving the range it would be possible to produce an estimated 993 million pounds per year—a gain of 366.5 million pounds (as this is written, top-quality beef sell on the Fort Worth market at approximately 28 cents per pound!). In the cedar area, noxious brush control and improvement would produce an estimated gain in beef of 35.9 million pounds annually. Together, the over-all gain in pounds annually is estimated at the approximate figure of 400 million pounds mentioned above. At present market prices the dollar increases would represent approximately \$2.25 per acre over the entire 51 million acres—a total loss to Texas from these two noxious shrub pests alone of about \$115 million during the year 1948!

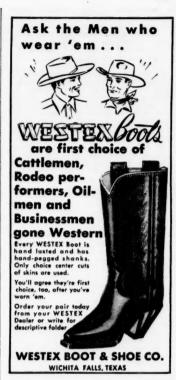
A yearly expenditure of one-tenth of 1 per cent of such a sum, if devoted to

A yearly expenditure of one-tenth of per cent of such a sum, if devoted to research and the application of research results, would achieve great strides in breaking the hold on Texas rangelands of the noxious brush forms which are sapping their economic value as well as their life strength. It is quite possible, also, that future developments along chemurgic lines might cut the total outlay for a high-quality research program considerably.

The problem of a sound range improvement program for Texas, then, involves two parallel aspects: One, adequate and economical methods of eradicating and controlling noxious brush forms must be developed. Two, a strong educational program based on proper land utilization must be carried on hand in hand with the eradication techniques. It will obviously do no good to found a research program on either of these factors if the other is neglected. If sound and reasonable ways of eradicating the noxious species of plants are not developed, there can never be any great degree of range improvement.

Obviously, the first step in a compre-

Obviously, the first step in a comprehensive program is the study of methods. A great deal of experimentation must be done in this field—investigation of the effectiveness and cost of various chemical formulations, of mechanical devices and of combinations of mechanical and chemical means of brush eradication



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Without a doubt The Cattleman is the best magazine in its class.—Mr. Ador Eilrich, Star Route, Box 88, Ellsworth, Kansas. and control. In addition, studies in proper management of the range before and after treatment will have to be made, if satisfactory programs are to be established. Studies in succession of plants, and in the growth of forage grasses following treatment must be undertaken. Experiments leading to information regarding the effects of chemical treatment upon forage grasses and herbs, and upon the soil, must be carried on. Studies of moisture retention following removal of brush must be made. All these projects must be undertaken if an over-all understanding is to be reached, and if any sound techniques are to be developed.

Such projects as these outlined have already been begun at College Station and at the substations at Spur, Winter Haven, Beeville, Sonora and Stephen-ville. Also, many demonstration areas are being mapped out on privately worned ranches throughout Texas, through the co-operation of the owners. Thus, a very encouraging beginning is under way. But in order that sound methods of brush control which utilize both scientific knowledge and practical ways of applying that knowledge can be developed, a great deal of time and money will have to be spent in experimentation, and a large personnel will be needed for this work.

For example, in the newly-developed field of chemical treatment of noxious brush forms, a great mass of experi-mental data must be assembled. Information is needed as to what chemicals are available, the effect of seasonal application of chemicals, the relative effectiveness of liquids, sprays or dusts applied with hand, machine or airplane sprayers. Anatomical studies of main stems, leaves and roots of noxious forms must be carried on to determine the path of movement of various chemicals. Cost factors for various types of chemical treatments must be investigated. Intensive concentration of experimentation must be made on certain localized noxious forms, such as sand sagebrush, McCartney rose, blackbrush, creosote bush or shinnery oak. The effects of chemicals upon desirable forage plants and farm crops adjacent to range lands should be known before treatments can be applied. Further, the basic relationships between plants such as competition and survival should be thoroughly understood.

Also, much investigation needs to be carried on with mechanical means of cradicating and controlling noxious forms. Although machines have been widely used for some time, they are far from perfect in the results they give, and they are very expensive methods of treatment. Thus, studies are needed in the field of effectiveness of different mechanical devices, in terms of longevity and utility of machines, and in terms of operating costs in different localities on different types of soils and under different weather and terrain con-

Much study is needed in the field of combination treatment—the utilization of both chemical and mechanical treatment for controlling or eradicating noxious brush forms. Study in comparing the effect of combination treatments on herbaceous plants and soils with either mechanical or chemical treatment is needed. Also studies in combination treatment at various locations within the State, and on various outstanding noxious forms such as mesquite, sand sagebrush, blackbrush and oak are of great importance.

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Another possibility which must not be overlooked is biological control—the use of such agents as insects and fungi. Several of these agents are known to attack the various species of brush, but they do not seem to damage the brush in its natural state. Also, the bad effect of in-sects or fungi on useful plants is a major factor limiting their use.

The chemurgic approach has been undertaken by some agencies. To date no outstanding results have been obtained other than those which are already in production at other locations. One should not conclude, however, that this field has been exhausted, since increasingly more interest is being shown by some agencies.

Let us now think for a moment of some of the factors which would be brought to the attention of Texas landowners by a soundly-based educational problem. In the first place, ranchmen might well be informed as to the most desirable species of forage grasses, and how to utilize them for the improvement of the range. Today is an age of science -and an age of specific knowledge. The modern Texas ranchman would not hesitate to say that he finds it profitable to study the breeds of cattle, sheep, goats or horses which he raises. Why should he not find it equally profitable to be informed specifically as to the important and desirable forage plants which form the very basis of subsistence for these modern, highly-bred animals of his.

A good brush eradication and control program should make the spreading of such information a must among its activities. For it is only a part of a larger whole. The whole involves every factor pertaining to the welfare of the rangelands—sound scientific knowledge on the part of the landowner; practical and desirable utilization of the range in terms of the numbers and kinds of liveand desirable utilization of the range in terms of the numbers and kinds of live-stock raised; proper seasonal use of range according to area and forage crops; attention to wildlife management, and attention to the vitally important factor of establishing our rangelands on a self-supporting, sustained-yield hasis. All these factors must be made a basis. All these factors must be made a part of the research and the educational program sponsored by those interested in noxious brush eradication and control.

It's Up to Texans

Yes—it's up to Texans—to pull to-gether in a mighty effort to restore Texas ranges, to rebuild the livestock economy of Texas which has made the economy of Texas which has made the Lone Star State famous in song and story. When we stop to consider the fact that the livestock industry of our State involves 20 million head of animals, 93.5 million acres of land, and a capital investment of approximately \$4 billion, we begin to realize the size and importance of the problem. Increased grazing due to brush eradication and con-trol measures properly instituted, and adequately followed up by modern range management practices, could in-crease our State's revenue from livestock production many million dollars an-nually. The soils of our Texas range-lands are the basis for our livestock industry's prosperity—they must be properly utilized and properly cared for.

Without a strong, scientifically-planned and scientifically-executed re-search program and a carefully correlated educational program based on experimental findings, our multi-million-dollar livestock industry is in all probability doomed to slow deterioration. Texas range improvement special-



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ists, Texas soil conservation scientists, Texas landowners and those Texas law-makers whose duty it is to administer wisely the public funds of the State must work in close co-operation if the range

problems are to be solved.

It's up to Texans to save Texas rangelands.

Acknowledgements

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The authors wish to express their appreciation for information and assistance rendered by the following persons and official agencies:

To the other personnel of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

To the U. S. Department of Agriculture through the Froduction and Marketing Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

To the ranchmen of Texas who by letter or in the term of the service and the forest Service. To our colleagues of the Department of Range and Forestry of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for suggestions and criticisms during the preparation of this work.

To Harry L. Kidd, Jr., of the Department of English, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, for technical assistance.

Documentary Movie of Quarter Horse Breed

DOCUMENTARY movie of the foundation animals of the Ameri-A loundation animals of the American Quarter Horse breed which Vice-Chancellor for Agriculture D. W. Williams describes as "one of the most important historical records of the American livestock industry" has been presented to the A. and M. College of Texas. The gift was made by James Goodwin Hall of New York in the name of his deughter Anna Burett Hall of of his daughter, Anne Burnett Hall of Fort Worth, and was formally accepted by the board of directors of the College, meeting here recently.

Vice-Chancellor Williams, who is a recognized authority on the horse in America, says the film, made by Hall in 1940-41, and shown before the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago, was a major factor in secur-ing final approval for recognition of the breed.

The Quarter Horse, an ideal mount for working cattle, is today the top breed in Texas, and Texas is the leading state in Quarter Horse production.

The film, made in color, shows top Quarter Horses on which the original recognized breed was established, on Texas and southwestern ranches. Included in its scenes are such famous early sires as Rainy Day No. 466 of the 6666 Ranch, Bill Thomas No. 538 owned by Inck Hytchins of the Parce Estate. by Jack Hutchins of the Pierce Estate by Jack Hutchins of the Pierce Estate Ranch, King No. 234 owned by Jess Hankins of Rock Springs, Peppy No. 212, John Dial No. 208, Macanudo No. 211 and Wimpy No. 1 of the King Ranch; Golden Chief No. 194 and Redwood No. 191 of the R. L. Underwood ranch and Roan Hancock No. 456, belonging to Tom Byrnett

Opening with a shot of Bruce's Stud Book of 1830 showing a listing of "Cele-brated American Quarter Running Horses," the picture gives shots of famous sires at work on various ranches, showing colts and mares as well, and includes roping, racing and horse show scenes.

Prints are being made from the original film for classroom showing and for the use of Texas Quarter Horse ranchers. The original will be sealed and placed in a vault at the College for permanent preservation.

We sure appreciate the magazine covers of The Cattleman .- Mr. C. A. Mallett, Haynes Ave., Miles City, Mont.

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ASTER ROYAL 29th Herd Sire



Aster Royal 29th was first place junior yearling bull in the Texas Golden Jubilee Show at Fort Worth. He was purchased from Alfred Meeks, Dalhart, Texas, for \$7500 and was placed in service at Blue Valley Ranch in February 1949, immediately following the Fort Worth show. The 29th is by the same sire as the 1948 Denver reserve champion bull.

He joins SF Royal Mixer 27th, a son of OJR Royal Domino 10th, that we purchased in the 1948 Switzer and Field Sale.

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The Cattleman's WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

By THE CATTLEMAN'S Special Washington Correspondent

Business Outlook—The possibility that a business recession may develop in late 1949 or in 1950—may even be in the making now—is at last taken into account in the top official circles in Washington.

The President's request for standby price controls is all out forgotten. The talk on Capitol Hill has turned to more economy in government and no increase in taxes.

There hasn't been the pickup in business this spring that was officially hoped for and expected. Military and European aid spending will remain very high, but will be cut some.

Farm and ranch production are still increasing, and prices are moving down. Industrial production is slowing up, and prices are levelling off.

Employment is a little less than a year ago. Consumer income is still high. Consumer savings are increasing. But there has been a slowup in buying as consumers wait for lower prices.

has been a slowup in buying as consumers wait for lower prices.

In many industrial lines production already has caught up with demand at current prices, and it's figured this will be complete by next year.

No one in Washington expects an economic bust. At the same time, officials don't know just what to expect. They call the present situation a period of "business dullness."

The official attitude is to watch things closely and wait until something decisive happens, one way or the other. It's too early and bad psychology to talk yet of depression measures.

At the same time, no official wants to talk about "better times are just around the corner," for by pre-war standards these are still prosperous conditions.

the corner, for by permanents these are still prosperous conditions. In the livestock field, USDA officials have made little change in their views on the price outlook. They expect the fed cattle market to be pretty well saturated until some time in July.

But they do not look for any sharp break in fed cattle prices between now and July. Prices may sag some from recent levels during the period of heaviest marketings up to around mid-June.

But starting some time in July price estimates point to a gradual rise in fed cattle into the fall months. The peak for the best grades of fed cattle is still put at around \$30 a hundred.

the best grades of fed cattle is still put at around \$30 a hundred.

These estimates for the late summer and early fall are based on employment and consumer buying power holding at approximately present levels.

Foot and Mouth Disease—"This is exactly what you can expect from foot and mouth disease," said one top Bureau of Animal Industry official in commenting on the new outbreak in northern Mexico.

"You begin to think you're beginning to get the disease licked. Then the first thing you know it breaks out somewhere again."

The new outbreak was discovered at Ojuelos de Jalisco, about midway between San Luis Potosi and Lagos de Moreno. On a line, it's approximately 385 miles southwest of Brownsville. Texas.

on a fine, it approximately so lines southwest of Brownsville, Texas.

"We're not going to let this get away from us," declared the official. He said it probably would not be necessary to





Bad enough fixin' flats and listenin' to Maw fussin' about my eatin' terbaccy without takin' a lot of extry worries on my vacation. Ther's why I got a Jensen Pump Jack. It'll let a feller git away for a few days relaxation without havin' to worry about his stock gittin' thirsty. With a little grease and oil put to it before I leave, I can depend on my Jensen to keep the water tanks filled no matter how long I'm away.

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New York City



move the northern quarantine line back. All equipment and personnel necessary to cope with the outbreak have been rushed into the area

rushed into the area.

If vou want to take the optimistic view, you could say the new outbreak will be a help to the eradication campaign. There has been considerable optimism over progress of the work in Mexico, and undue faith, officials say, in vaccines.

The eradication campaign in Mexico shows, veterinarians maintain, that the slaughter method of wiping out the disease is not only the most effective, but also the least costly in the long run.

It's been found that the immunity of known vaccines lasts for no more than two-thirds of the time expected, and possibly less. Vaccinations have to be made at least three times a year. They are expensive to produce, require large operating crews, and it's still to be determined whether the disease can be stamped out with vaccines and limited slaughter, although this is the only kind of a program that can be operated in Mexico.

BAI says that a very serious epidemic of foot and mouth disease has spread over Europe this year. Starting in Southern France, it has extended across Southern Europe and as far north as Denmark and Sweden.

Price Support Program.—There are some indications that the use of direct payments to support the prices of hogs next fall and winter will be approved by

this Congress.

But if so, there is pretty sure to be a limit placed on the amount spent, and payments are not apt to be authorized on anything but hogs this year.

Should the plan work, it might later be authorized for beef cattle, lambs and dairy products, as originally proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

Bills authorizing direct payments on hogs, on a "trial run" basis, are being pushed by the chairmen of Senate and House agriculture committees.

Hog prices would be allowed to find their natural level in the market. Producers would be paid the difference between the hog support price, and the average price received by all producers during a marketing period.

Thinking in USDA now is to base payments on monthly marketing periods. It's also to count all hogs, including heavy weights and sows, in computing the average farm price.

USDA has the same general payment plan in mind for beef cattle, if and when the Brannan plan is approved and the funds voted

funds voted.

The House Agriculture Committee is generally favorable to many parts of the Brannan plan. Leaders would like to get "permanent" new legislation through this year, but privately doubt if there is time.

The Senate Agriculture Committee up to now is waiting to see what the House does.

Some kind of a stop-gap bill for 1950 likely will be adopted by the House, which doesn't want the Aiken Act to go into effect next year.

The present parity formula probably would be kept in such a bill, and direct payments authorized for a few commodities, with a limit put on funds so expended.

Of all papers I read, my Cattleman is opened first.—Mrs. Laura Borrer, 1308 S. 6th St., Ponca City, Okla.





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1948-49 Show Winnings Golden Oak Shorthorns, exhibited at thirteen

state and national shows, won:

- 16 Championships 17 Fifth prizes
- 13 Reserve Championships 10 Sixth prizes
- 142 First prizes 81 Second prizes
- 32 Third prizes 20 Fourth prizes
- 2 Seventh prizes 5 Eighth prizes 1 Ninth prize 2 Tenth prizes

The get of Prince Peter won First eight times and second three times.

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Officers of Fort Worth Stock Show Meet

A T the annual meeting of officers and directors of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock show, which was held in Fort Worth, May 10, it was decided to build two new structures at the show grounds which should be ready for the 1950 show. One will be a new judging and sales arena and the other a feed store.

The judging arena would be provided by roofing over and enclosing the area between two of the cattle buildings. It would be 100 by 80 feet, permit continuous judging, judging of more than one class at a time, free the coliseum area for the use of horsemen during the morning and eliminate the necessity of walking show cattle from the barns to the arena.

The feed store would be operated by feed mills and dealers on a cooperative basis, permitting each to serve its own customers and the exhibitors to buy feed at market prices.

One new officer and three new direc-One new officer and three new directors were elected at the meeting. Marshall A. Fuller, president of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, was elected treasurer to succeed Ed H. Winton, president of the Continental National Bank, in accordance with the policy of rotating this office among the city's bank officers. Sam Lard, New Mexico rancher and former Fort Worth resident; John L. Schwartz, trustee of the S. B. Burnett Trust Estate: and Porter King, presidents.

Trust Estate; and Porter King, president of the King Candy Company, were named directors. King takes the place on the board of his late father.

Officers reelected were Amon Carter, chairman of the board; W. R. Watt, president; Ernest Allen, vice president and Edgar Deen, secretary.

Santa Rosa Quarter Horse Show

HE Santa Rosa Round-Up and Quarter Horse Show, held annually at Vernon, Texas, attracted horses and performers from a wide area and competition in all classes was especially keen. While there were perhaps fewer horses entered than in former years, the quality was much better. Many of the horses were top winners in major shows and Dr. D. B. Sprott, Killeen, Texas, did a masterful job in picking the winners, in the halter classes.

The champion Quarter Horse stallion of the show was Bar V Powerhouse, owned by Buckle L Ranch, Childress. Reserve honors were accorded Hickory Red, owned by A. V. Wilson, Plainview. Little Peggy H, owned by Buckle L

Ranch, won championship honors in the mare division, the reserve championship going to Show Girl, owned by Clyde Red-

wine, Throckmorton.

Buckle L Ranch also topped the get of sire class with the get of Cowboy H.

The performance classes were followed

The performance classes were followed with great interest by large crowds. Buster Waggoner, owned by Lester Goodson, Magnolia, placed first in the junior cutting horse contest and Cesar's Pistol, owned by Jim Calhoun, Cresson, topped the senior contest.

Edith's Jolene, owned by Mrs. Tom Abbott, won the junior roping contest and Roan Wolf, owned by J. A. Meek, Sundown, placed first in the senior roping contest. ing contest.

The judges for the performance classes were John Bailey, Pawhuska, Okla.; Jimmy Culwell, Amarillo, and Hughie Long, Cresson.

Awards follow:

Stallions feshed in 1948: 1, Scatback, Ed Heiler, Dundee; 2, The Drifter, Duard D. Wilson, Vernon; 3, Joe Tom A., Amey Frey, Dundee; 4, Chief Thomas, Virgil A. Johnson, Ford City; 5, Powder Horn, Roy Parks, Jr.; 6, Wilson's Black Cat, Warren Wilson, Vernon.

Stallions fealed in 1947: 1, I Go, Jess Shurbett, Floydada; 2, Clyde Redwine, Throckmorton; 3, Mike Thomas, Johnson; 4, Leather Britches, Buckle L Ranch, Childress; 5, Ike Rude, Leroy Campbell, Claude; 6, Atkins Comanche, Hughie Long, Cres-

Stallions foaled in 1945: 1, Bar V Power House, Ramon Wood, Wichita Falls: 2, Jiggs Bailey, Long and Crutcher, Cresson; 3, Cooper Thomas, R. S. Bailey, Quanah.

Stallions fealed in 1945 or before: 1. Hickory Red. A. V. Wilson, Plainview: 2. Pondie, Heller; S. Hot Rock, Buckle L. Ranch; 4. Buster Warg-goner, Lester Goodson, Magnolia; 5, Billy the Kid, Tom Abbott, Fort Worth; 6, Dunny D, Claude C. Arnold, Ardmore.

Armold, Ardmore.

Champion stallon: Bar V Power House, Wood.
Reserve champion: Hickory Red, Wilson.
Quarter Horse geldings, any age: 1, Tommie H,
Ed Heller, Dundee: 2, Pop. Don McLaughlin, Fort
Worth: 3, Wichita Bill, Abe Reeves, Arlington;
H. Boney, J. Dearing, Fort Worth: 6, Shorty,
H. Thrash, Granbury: 6, Roaney, Bessie Burk
Harrell, Cresson.

1948: 1, Show Girl, Clyde Redwine: 2, Hanka, Jack and Paul Smith, Indiahoma, Okla: 3, Chief's Black Satin, Mrs. Ara
Hodige and R, C. Pressley, Abilene: 4, Lady Lou
McCue, W. A. Krohn, Electra; 5, Pond Lie, Ed
Heller: 6, unnamed, Mark Neal, Vernon.

Mares foaled in 1947: 1, Jole Blon, Doyle Saul,
Kress; 2, Monalee, Chas. E. King, Wichita Falls;
S. Winnie's Black Diamond, D. D. Wilson; 4, Little Wonder, Jess Shurbet; 5, Faney Free, J. W.
Long, Post: 6, Wilson's Little Slippers, D. D.
Wilson.

Mares foaled in 1946: 1, Little Peggy H, Buckle

Marca foaled in 1946: 1, Little Peggy H, Buckle L Ranch; 2, Powder Parks, Roy Parks, Jr.; 3, Edith's Jolene, Mrs. Tom Abbott; 4, Pondora. Chas. E. King; 5, Edith's Little Lady, Mrs. Tom Abbott; 6, Jackie Blake, R. A. Brown, Throck-

morton.

Mares foaled in 1945 or before: 1. Floydada Fly.

H. B. Johnson. Floydada; 2. Strawberry H.

Buckle L Ranch; 3. Lady Norfleet, Mrs. S. E.

Honaker, Vernon; 4. School Girl, Fay Marburger,

Vineyard; 6. Sissy Britches. Then Mae Farr,

Vineyard; 5, Sissy Britches, Thena Mae Farr, Seymour.
Champion mare: Little Peggy H.
Reserve champion mare: Show Girl.
Get of sire: 1, Buckle L Ranch on get of Cowboy H.
Produce of dam: 1, Peggy H; 2, Powder Puff;
Junior cutting horse contest: 1, Buster Wagnior cutting horse contest: 1, Buster Wagnior cutting horse, Magnolia, Texas.
Senior cutting horse, Magnolia, Texas.
Jim Calhoun, Cresson, Texas.
Junior roping contest: 1, Edith's Jolene; 2, Edith's Little Lady; 3, Sammy Nell, Dr. M. T.
Ramsey, Abline.

Senior roping contest: 1, Roan Wolf, J. A. Meek, Sundown; 2, Pop, Don McLaughlin, Smithfield; 3, Wichita Bill, Abe Reeves, Arlington.

Blanco County Hereford Breeders Tour June 4-5

L. PATTERSON, secretary of the Blanco County Hereford Breeders Association, announces that the association will hold its annual tour June

Following is the itinerary of the tour:

SATURDAY, JUNE 40	n
Louis Ebeling & Son	8:30- 9:30
Stanton Hereford Ranch	10:30-11:30
LUNCH (Otto Schumann's)	12:00- 1:3
Otto Schumann	1:30- 2:30
Simon Burg	
Herman Weinheimer & Son	4:30- 5:30
SUNDAY, JUNE 5th	
Crescent Ranch (Glover Smith) Blanco Hereford Farm	
(J. D. Dodson)	10:00-11:00
LUNCH (Al Buchanan's)	12:00- 1:3
Al Buchanan	1:30- 2:30
Mrs. Ada Studer	3:00- 4:00
Lome Reach (Luther H Hill)	4 -90 E -90

Hereford breeders and others interested in seeing good Herefords may join the entourage at any of the stops and partake of the hospitality of the Blanco Hereford breeders. FOR QUALITY

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I enjoy every story in The Cattleman. -Col. J. H. Blackwell, P. O. Box 976, Marfa, Tex.

Sonoita Quarter Horse Show

FIFTEEN hundred persons saw 152 horses vie for honors at the annual Sonoita Quarter Horse Show on May 1 in Sonoita, Arizona.

Elmer Hepler of Carlsbad, New Mexico, who judged all conformation and action classes, stated that the entries represented some of the finest horse flesh he had seen anywhere in the Southwest.

Hepler named Jay Parsons' Dinero P grand champion stallion of the show and Art Pollard's Hula Girl champion mare. All classes were well filled and Hepler had to get down to fine points in making selections since most entries in the various classes had placed in the money throughout the state.

The show is sponsored each year by the Santa Cruz County Fair and Rodeo

Association.

Awards and race results follow:

Association.

Awards and race results follow:
Fillies of 1948: 1, She Will, Blain Lewis: 2. Ida
Red, Finley Ranch: 2, Fret Girl, Doris Seibold,
Petal, Stander, 3, Gard, Stander, 3, Gorge,
Colts of 1948: 1, Patagonia Kid, J. R. Hilton,
California: 2, Mud, Boss Brothers, Douglas: 3,
Jet Plane, Helen Seibold, Patagonia: 4, On Time,
Rod Harmon, Patagonia.
Praspective running class, foals of 1948: 1, Sky
Tommie, Mrs. Fulton: 2, Dandy Pants, George
Busby, Meaa. 3, Jola Red, Finley Ranch; 4, Triple
Y. Fillies of 1947: 1, Huln, Girl, Art Pollard; 2,
Little Bit L, Blain Lewis: 3, Sue K, Bar Double
A Ranch, Nogales; 4, Sally B, Mrs. Lucille Mamer,
California.
Colts of 1947: 1, Huln, Girl, Art Pollard; 2,
Colts of 1947: 1, Hard Rock, Harry Saxon, WillCox; 2, Copper King, Greet Lewis, Douglas: 3,
Slip Along, Bud Gerard, Tombstone: 4, Stitches,
Mr Parones: 1, Clabber Girl, Finley Ranch; 2,
Linda Mujer, Jay Parsons; 3, Miss Mae, Greet
Lewis: 4, Cananea, C, H. Martin, Sonoita.
Brood Mares: 1, Linda Mujer, Jay Parsons; 2,
Cananea, C, H. Martin; 3, Go-By, Blain Lewis: 4,
Texas Queen, C, H. Martin; 3, Go-By, Blain Lewis: 4,
Texas Gueen, C, H. Martin, S, Conanea, C, H. Martin; 4,
Patagonia Girl, Mrs. Fulton.
Heavyweight stallion: 1, Tailor Made, Bill Horton,
Tucson; 2, Charlie Hepler, Blain Lewis; 3,
Lights et Miss Lewis: 3, Merch Lad Dave Mer-

ewis.
Lightweight stallion: 1. Dinero P. Jay Parsons;
Texas B. Blain Lewis; 3, March Lad, Dave Mac-urtrie, Winkelman; 4, Texas King, Dr. C. S.

Texas B, Blain Lewis;
 March Lad, Dave Machurtrie, Winkelman;
 Texas King, Dr. C. S. O'Brien, Elgrin.
 Get of Sire:
 Charlie Hepler, Blain Lewis;
 Texas B, Blain Lewis;
 Texas Tom F, Miss Rose Fulton:
 As Tomore, Buster Pyeatt, Elgrin.
 Reining class:
 Dolly, Buster Naegle, Winkelman;
 Apron Strings, Hank Alrich;
 Setting Hen.
 Bill Simon, Tucson;
 A. Little Feliow, Bar Double A Ranch.

Race Results

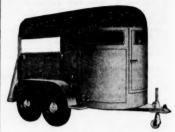
Race Results
220 Yards for Two-Year-Olds: 1, Big Joe K, Bar
Double A Ranch; 2, Little Bit L, Blain Lewis;
3, Hard Rock, Harry Saxon.
220 Yards for Three-Year-Olds: 1, Miss Mac.
Greet Lewis: 2, Hot Pepper, Grace Ranch: 3,
Hobble On, Pete Edgell.
300 Yard Race: 1, March Lad, Dave MacMurtrie: 2, Little Fellow, Bar Double A Ranch: 3,
Smoky Joe L, Mike Megary.

Odessa FFA Team Wins **Livestock Judging Title**

HE FFA livestock judging team from Odessa, coached by E. H. Cavin, scored a total of 1,093 points cavin, scored a total of 1,093 points out of a possible 1,200 to place first in the state judging contest held at Texas A. & M. College, May 15. Arlington was second with 1,066 points; Claude third with 1,063, Bronte fourth with 1,058 and Abilene sixth with 1,045.

The three top teams will compete against three top 4-H Club teams at the Texas State Fair in October to gain qualifications for an international contest at Kansas City in the fall.

The New Trailalona ALUMINUM CONSTRUCTION



Escape door each stall-removable side flaps front door-individual rear doors-(swing or drop) pedded stall—full protection.

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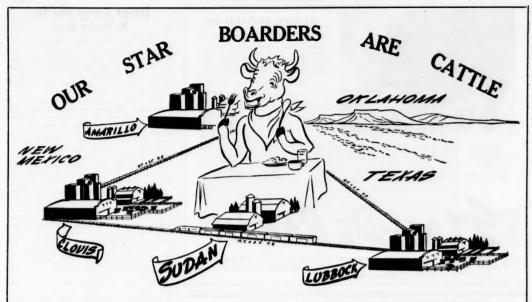
WHR Helmsman 51st WHR Dynamic Aster

are the sires of our first calves from the WHR bred heifers purchased last spring. We would be happy to show these calves and also the first calves by OUR OWN HERD SIRE, WHR ROYAL DUKE 107th.

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100 Miles SW of Fort Worth on Highway U.S. 67

The Cattleman is a very good paper .-Mr. Pat A. Cunningham, Powderville,



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A. M. McADAMS, Plant Superintendent Phone 3751 E. L. KIMBALL, Bookkeeper Sudan, Texas



MASTER DONALD 9th

This picture was taken after the 1949 Tulsa show, where he was first prize junior yearling bull. This young herd sire has earned a place for himself in our herd bull battery along with WHR Symbol 4th, FL Mixer 733rd and FL Beau Zento 796th.

Visitors Welcome

DONALD Jan. 24, 1947.

Miss Domino Mischief

NHR Nevada Donald

NHR Donald Domino 11th Nevada Belle 5th .

Leon Mischief Lady P. Domino 1st Donald Domino 26th Pansy Domino 10th Chandler's Bel. Oregon Miss 27th Mischief Andrew Miss Mischief Irving Domino Lady P. Comfort 5th

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Champion get of sire by H G Proud Mixer 673rd in the Texas Hereford Golden Jubilee Show, Fort Worth.

Barret Hereford Ranch W.B. BARRET COMANCHÉ, TEXAS

W. J. BARRET D. K. BARRET

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Contracts are now being signed for the \$1000 jackpot Lasso del Llano in Clovis, N. M., Sept. 4 and 5 If you are interested in entering, contact

HOMER BENNETT, Clovis, N. M., at once

The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1. Get your advertising copy in promptly.

Range Gossip and the N. Porter Herd

(Continued from Page 30)

rains filled the water holes, he hit into Socorro, or near there, crossed the hills to the head of the Heely River, followed it on into Arizona and established a ranch where he operated for several years east of Globe, Arizona.

This part I heard Stoke Shaw relate a This part I neard Stoke Shaw relate a few years after he came back and had been condemned to be hanged at Cleburne. A few days before he was hanged, Ut.cle Marion Hagler and I went in to visit with him in jail at Cleburne. At this time Stoke had got on good terms with his Lord and claimed he had told God of all his widelenger and was red. God of all his wickedness and was rec-onciled to his lot. He asked Uncle Marion a lot of questions and answered several.

One question I remember well. Stoke asked of Uncle Marion, "Did I ever owe you anything but what I paid you?"

"No, Stoke, I guess not." answered Uncle Marion. "If you had ever owed me, you would have stole some of my steers, sold them and paid sure as h—."
"Well," Stoke said, "I will tell you one thing. I have got the good will of God, and I would not trade places today with any men in Teyes."

any man in Texas."
"No," said Uncle Marion, "and I'll bet you ten dollars there is not a man in Texas that will trade with you either, Stoke."

So, I thought it was a stand-off. The years dragged on, and later I learned more from my friend, Captain B. C. Mossman, who served with the Hashknifes in Arizona, later with the Arizona Rangers, and had a lot of dealings with N. Porter in and around Globe, Arizona. Mr. Mossman said that during the early mining days around Globe, his information was that Mr. Porter opened a bank in Globe, and with banking and ranching together became very well fixed financially. But like things happen sometimes, another ill wind struck in a few years, and again Mr. Porter had it rough

for a spell.

Mr. Porter had access to a range on the Heely River in Arizona. In that day it was ideal. The Apache Indians had more or less quieted down on the reser-vations, and most of the unlawful whites in Arizona were not too much interested in cattle as they were worth very little money for several years. His herds grew and increased until no one ever doubted his check. Also, the mine diggings were producing wealth and there was opportunity to make money in the banking line. So the story goes, as told to me by Mr. Mossman and others, that Mr. Porter went into the banking business, and everything was humming in and around Globe.

Then one day a mine worker came down early in the morning to cash a check. The clerk who opened the bank check. The clerk who opened the bank that morning forgot to turn over the "Bank Closed" sign that hung in front of the bank. When the miner saw the sign, "Bank Closed," he hit a high lope up to the mines and gave the distress signal. The whistles blew and the miners rushed to the bank to get their money there on deposit. The run spread fast and furious. Being located too far from where he could get help, Mr. Porter paid out until he had to close.

In the meantime, ranches had sprung

In the meantime, ranches had sprung up all over the Porter range, and then as it very often happens, even today, the sun shone and no rain. The country

had become overstocked and there were no markets. The ranching game there on a big scale was over. I understand that a big scale was over. I understand that with what he could scrape together Mr. Porter moved to Phoenix and went into business there. With saddlery funds and real estate, in his older years Porter became very well heeled financially.

Such was the fighting blood that coursed through the veins of the old timers of long ago. They never looked for Santa Claus except at that time of year when the kids hung up their stock-

So, eight years after I helped, in my imagination, to start the N. Porter herd, I helped deliver the first herd of Turkey Track steers on Grande River, South Dakota, and eight years from that date, I helped unload the first herd of steers that Pemberton and George Cowden placed on Powder River in Wyoming in

I saw Day and Creswell moving from South Dakota Grande River Ranch to South Dakota Grande River Ranch to the Canadian country, south and west of Medicine Hat, Canada, and visited with Tony a few days. In 1902 I got word that Hank Creswell had passed on. I have a letter written by John Clay to the memory of Mr. Creswell, and I had the pleasure of letting the Colorado Me-morial Association have the letter pre-served for the Colorado Memorial at Denver. Denver.

Most of the old boys have gone out over the long trail whence no cowboy ever returns and rolled out their hot rolls in some lonesome place. I look at The Cattleman every month and check them off my tally book and wonder how long.

my tally book and wonder how long.

In the last issue I marked off the name of my friend, W. M. Doughty, of Edinburg. He and I were both in the hospital at Temple, Texas, last April for several weeks. Our trails had crossed along life's pathway; I think he was a great man, and I am glad that I lived along with his kind, for we lived through the greatest era of Liberty that our country will ever know.

Victoria Show Encourages Calf Feeding Projects

RATHER than turn the Victoria Livestock Show into a district event in 1950, the Junior Chamber of Commerce committee in charge will work toward a better-balanced Victoria County show with the addition of commercial calf feeding, Arvle Elliott, chairman, has announced.

FFA and 4-H club boys will be allowed to enter as many as two pens of three calves, to be of any breed or combination of breeds. Premiums will be given for the first five places and the animals probably will be sold at a terminal market.

All other features of the show, including auction sale of the fat stock, will be continued. Adult breeders throughout South Texas will again be invited.

Victoria County stockmen have ex-

victoria County stockmen nave expressed keen interest in recent years in straight dry-lot steer feeding for club boys, and their cooperation is assured in supplying stock, Elliott said.

Meanwhile, the idea of a district show for the Middle Coast area has been taken up by a group of stockmen and business men in the Cuero area. Projecting a show for next spring they are ing a show for next spring, they are soliciting support in counties adjoining DeWitt County.

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and contains 50% DDT plus superior dispersing and wetting agents. Ask your dealer for Penco-or write for more information: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Southwestern Division, Bryan, Texas; Tacoma, Washington.



A son of WHR PROUD MIXER 21st . . . is serving in our herd

HG PROUD MIXER 689th 4743960 Calved January 2, 1946

WHR PROUD MIXER 21st 3731225 MISS REAL DOMINO 79th

WHR Princeps Mixer 2629496 WHR Emily 3d 3139966 Real Prince 46th 2477330 Beauty Domino 21st 2352590

WHR P. Domino 27th 2208182 Greta Mirer 2288189 WHR Worthy D. 18th 2428109 WHR Worthy Maid 24 2344467 Real P. Domino 24th 2070149 Miss Jule Domino 1728042 Beauty's Domino 2d 1764608 Princess Domino 2d 1973985

This good bull is owned jointly with Dr. Scott E. McNeill, Beeville, Texas

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Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board Report

THE National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board has issued its annual report entitled "Losses In Marketing Livestock." This 50-page illustrated book describes losses on animals dead and crippled on arrival at all markets; losses from bruises; and condemnations for disease. Tables included show the losses each year since 1934 when the Board was organized by the various segments of the livestock industry for the sole purpose of reducing waste of meat in the marketing process.

The report shows substantial declines in rail losses and some decrease in truck losses. Recent bruise tests reveal which parts of carcasses contain most of the bruises and the causes. Precautions to prevent such losses are listed.

The monetary loss from bruising is more than three times as great as the loss on deads and cripples. Bruises are unseen until after slaughter, but buyers, knowing their average losses, bid somewhat less in anticipation. These are, therefore, largely an indirect loss to all producers.

Diseases that cause condemnations of carcasses are described. The records of the U. S. Division of Meat Inspection show some decreases, the greatest being in condemnations for tuberculosis as a result of the national campaign of eradication started in 1917. Since then cattle condemnations have decreased 98 per cent and hog condemnations 90 per cent, the latter less because hog contract tuberculosis from poultry. Methods of eradication in both are described.

Several pages are devoted to cattle grubs, a parasite that is costing the nation more than \$100,000,000 annually. The new federal legislation with appropriations available July 1, 1949 for cooperative work with the states in eradicating grubs under the area plan is explained.

The report contains informative articles on hog mange and on new effective chemicals to kill horn flies, lice and other parasites. The summary gives the amount of meat wasted on deads, cripples, from bruises, and from condemnations for each disease in 1948 totaling 165,315,000 pounds, costing \$95,801,700. The animals dead on arrival, if alive would fill a stock train 11 miles long and the meat wasted for all causes would fill a refrigeration train 65 miles long.

Will Miller Resigns

WILL J. MILLER, Kansas livestock sanitary commissioner, has resigned his position, effective August 1, according to an announcement by Governor Frank Carlson of Kansas. Miller, who had held the post for 11 years, asked to be relieved of his duties in order that he might be in position to devote some time to his personal affairs. Miller owns several stock farms in Kansas. His home is in Topeka.

H. E. Pickett of Manhattan, Kansas,

H. E. Pickett of Manhattan, Kansas, an associate professor of animal husbandry at Kansas State College, has been named by Governor Frank Carlson to succeed Mr. Miller as Livestock Sanitary Commissioner for Kansas. Pickett has a background of many years of experience in the livestock industry and as a leader in 4-H Club work. He is widely known among the stockmen of Kansas and is secretary of the Kansas Hereford Breeders Association.

Bilt-Rite HEREFORDS



BR PROUD MIXER (formerly HG Royal Mixer 984th)

BR Proud Mixer by HG Proud Mixer 579th was champion bull of the Texas Golden Jubilee Show and 1st prize senior bull calf in the open show at Fort Worth. During the past year he was reserve champion at Abilene, champion at Iowa Park, Dallas and Brownwood. His service will be featured in our next sale.



We have nothing for sale at present, but we will have a very select offering sale day . . .

NOVEMBER 7, 1949

Arledge Ranch

SEYMOUR, TEXAS



JACITO

L. L. Jones & Son Hereford Sale

	SU	MMARY		
25	Bulls	\$39,225:	avg.	\$1,569
102	Females	53,475;	87g	524
127	Lots	92,700;	STE.	730

J O Herefords selling in L. L. Jones & Son's first biennial sale at Garden City, Kans., were in great demand. Hereford breeders and ranchers from nine states were buyers of the offering. The cattle selling were not highly fitted The cattle seiling were not nightly litted but were readily accepted as there was fine buying interest until the last ani-mal was sold. In addition to the 25 bulls sold at auction, 24 bulls were sold at private treaty sale day afternoon, fol-lowing the sale of bulls at auction.

lowing the sale of bulls at auction.

J O Royal Duke by WHR Duke Pride
topped the sale at \$9,000 to Foster
Farms, Rexford, Kans. An extra lot J O
Royal Duke 2nd by WHR Pride Duke
sold for \$7,000 to O. C. Hicks, Garden
City, Kans. J O Royal Domino 59th by
Baca R Domino 7th sold to Bill True,
Paxico, Kans., for \$2,500. J O Royal
Duke 3d by WHR Duke Pride sold at
\$2,000 to Curtis Livinger, Kingsdown,
Kans. Kans.

A top of \$1,500 on females was reached on two occasions. J O Royal Lady 8th bred to WHR Duke Pride went to Lappin bred to WHR Duke Pride went to Lappin Bros., Jetmore, Kans., on a final bid of \$1,500. Roylford Farms, Hutchinson, Kans., paid \$1,500 for J O Royal Lady A, an open heifer by Baca R Domino 7th. Clarence Matthews, Kinsley, Kans., selected J O Royal Lady 14th by Baca R Domino 7th bred to WHR Duke Pride at \$1,220. Another Roylford Farm purchase was J O Royal Lady 9th by Baca R Domino 7th with heifer calf at foot for \$1,100. CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans., paid \$1,000 for J O Royal Lady 11th by paid \$1,000 for J O Royal Lady 11th by Baca R Domino 7th with heifer calf at foot by WHR Duke Pride. Cols. Thompson, Corke and Fulkerson

sold the offering.

Joe Ruther & Sons Hereford Sale

	SU	MMARI	7
			avg. \$270
			avg. 288
64	Lots	18,090;	avg 283

ESTERN Oklahoma Hereford breeders and ranchers were the principal buyers in the first Hereford sale held by Joe Ruther & Sons, Butler, Oklahoma, April 28. A near all-day rain hampered sale day activities, but in spite of this a very satisfactory sale was held.

Extreme top price of the event was paid for Anxiety Lamplighter, a January 3, 1943, son of The Lamplighter. He sold

3, 1943, son of The Lamplighter. He sold for \$1,025 to Roy Parkham, Okemah, Okla. Imperial Lamplighter 107th by Imperial Lamplighter 37th sold at \$365 to Bob Alee, Hammon, Okla.

Miss Domino 1st by Domestic Lamplighter 10th sold at the female top of \$610 to George Cook, Cement, Okla. Mr. Cook also purchased Princess Domino 17th by Club Mixture for \$510. B. B. Strong. Aronabo. Okla. purchaser. of Strong. 17th by Club Mixture for \$510. E. B. Strong, Arapaho, Okla., purchaser of several of the females selling in the upper bracket, paid \$475 for Donna Dorana 7th by Anxiety Lamplighter. Another selection made by Mr. Strong was Domino Lady 1st by Mischief Club Mixture for \$450, as was Julia Domino 4th by Anxiety Lamplighter at \$425.

Col. W. H. Heldenbrand sold the offering assisted by Col. L. L. Kinder.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth. JACETO - JACETO - JACETO - JACETO - JACETO - JACETO - JACETO

Congratulations to . . .

Celso Ganzalez Hierro, President of Cia Ganadera "El Palmar".

S. A. of Havana, Cuba

on being the owner of the Grand Champion Bull of all Beef Breeds at the recent 1949 National Cuban Show at Havana, Cuba. This bull was purchased at our ranch in Corsicana, Texas, on May 15, 1947, at the age of 8 months. He was transported by airplane to his Cuban home where he was developed into a Grand Champion Bull. This hull was also judged by a different judge to be Grand Champion Brahman and Zebu bull at the Sancti Spiritus Livestock Exposition on January 1, 1949, and later at the same show was acclaimed Champion of all Champions in the beef breeds.

GRAND CHAMPION BULL 1949 National Cuban Show



Burke's Jaceto Hilar 3rd, ABBA No. 3152

Bred by Burke Bros., Corsicana, Texas, Owned by Cia. Ganadera "El Palmar," S. A., Cuba

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Visitors Welcome

These two National Grand Champion Bulls now being used in our breeding herd

GRAND CHAMPION BULL GRAND CHAMPION BULL 1947 National Brahman Show, 1948 National Brahman Show



Osrigo Manso ABBA No. 14739



Dutch Hilar ABBA No. 22065

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Quarter Horse Racing Opens at Ruidoso June 24

DECISION to grant full recognition status to Quarter Horses in the 1949 racing season, has been announced this month-end by Hollywood Race Park, at Ruidoso, New Mexico. The move is being hailed by Quarter Horse breeders and owners over the Southwest as one of the substantial forward moves in their industry in recent years. The season opens June 24, with the finals in the Ruidoso Futurity, and runs 12 days on week ends.

on week ends.

Ruidoso's announcement, on a detailed basis, includes: a pledge to Quarter Horse owners to reserve one-fourth of the total stall space at Ruidoso for their use; a definite program of Quarter races each day of the season (not less than three), at the classic Quarter Horse distances of 220, 330 and 440 yards; granting eligibility to all Quarter Horses for the 550 and 660 yard races, which are run on the straightaway; and definite assurance that all Quarter Horses granted entry privileges will be graded as follows: AA, A, B, C, and D, to provide balanced competition for all classees.

New Mexico has legalized racing, and

New Mexico has legalized racing, and under state regulation the licensed tracks operate pari-mutuel betting. For the average race placed on the program at Ruidoso, this means a purse of approximately three times as large as the tracks in non-legalized states can offer. Purses in the feature races run much more. The Ruidoso track likewise does not charge entry fees, and stall use is free to all horses whose owners enter them in one or more races.

Ruidoso is the center of the summer resort area of New Mexico, in the east-central section, and is very favorably located for Texas and Oklahoma Quarter Horse breeders and owners, as to its use for the summer racing season. Recreation and housing conditions are reported to be adequate.

Breeders and owners interested may write direct, for entry information, to H. D. Jefferson, Racing Secretary, Ruidoso, New Mayico.

Bandera Quarter Horse Show September 5

BANDERA, Texas, will hold its second annual Quarter Horse show Labor Day, September 5, according to
an announcement by H. A. Moseley, president of the Bandera County Livestock
Improvement Association. The show will
be open to horses registered in either
Quarter Horse association. Horses less
than two years old must be from a registered sire or dam.

There will be halter classes for colts, yearlings, two-year-olds and aged Quarter Horses, both stallions and mares. A cutting horse and reining contest for Quarter Horses is also planned in conjunction with the A. & M. Rodeo to be held in the evening. Halter classes will be judged in the afternoon.

Entry blanks may be obtained from H. F. Schlemmer, county agent, at Bandera or D. W. "Speedy" Hicks, show superintendent.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.



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All purpose nose tongs to hold your cattle in position for drenching, dehorning, vaccinating, etc.

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CHAS. M. HOLT, Pres. Amarillo, Texas

Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

American Brahman Breeders Meet in Houston

NE of the most efficient and progressive sessions in the 25-year history of the American Brahman Breeders Association was held when the Board of Directors met for its first quarterly meeting in 1949 on May 16 and 17 at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

Presiding over the meeting was President Herman Taylor of Natchitoches, La., and also present was R. G. (Bob) Hermann of Ocala, Fla., first Vice President of the Association.

The directors and committeemen, representing a nearly perfect attendance, discussed, among other issues, a legislative proposal regarding Swan Island; a permanent site for the ABBA; auction sales and stock show appropriations; aid to affiliate organizations in Latin America; artificial insemination and appraisals.

J. W. Sartwelle of Houston, one of the ABBA founders, discussed legislation now before Congress which favors the abolishment of the quarantine station on Swan Island, the establishment of which came largely through the efforts of the ABBA.

The directors agreed, on recommendation of the Committee on Breed Improvement, that the philosophy of Swan Island should be preserved, but the island as now constituted should not be placed in operation without considerable additional work being done. Notice of such a resolution will be given to the present

A proposal to find a site for permanent ABBA headquarters was made by Dr. William States Jacobs, a founder and director. Dr. Jacobs recalled the donation from the sale of a bull by D. Guerra and Sons for that purpose, and he volunteered a bull and heifer toward the purchase. This proposal carried with other members offering contributions.

The board decided that the auction sale held annually during the Houston Fat Stock Show and sponsored by the ABBA should be discontinued as an Association noroject. However, this action does not prevent individual members in this area and adjoining areas from joining together to sponsor such an auction.

The board also decided that the ABBA should participate in the following shows: Corsicana, Wharton County Fair, South Texas State Fair at Beaumont, Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport, South Louisiana Fair at Donaldsonville, Texas State Fair at Dallas, Trinity Valley Show,

Southeastern Brahman Show, Ocala, Fla., Florida State Fair, Fort Worth, Houston, San Angelo, Baton Rouge, Rio Grande Valley and New Mexico State Fair.

The ABBA will also present trophies and banners to winners in certain shows in Cuba and South America.

R. G. (Bob) Herrmann, who is secretary of the South Eastern Brahman Breeders Association, suggested that a suitable memento be presented by the ABBA to the city of Charleston, S. C., during the week of the Brahman Centennial beginning September 26, 1949. The Centennial, commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the introduction of Brahman cattle into the United States, is sponsored by the South Eastern Association.

In regards to the formation of nonrecording, affiliate organizations in Jamaica and Colombia the board voted

At the directors' of the American Brahman Breeders Association luncheon in Houston May 16, retiring president Gail H. Whit comb, of Webster, and Mrs. Whitcomb, were presented with a silver service by the directors. Left to right, Mr. Whitcomb, Mrs. Whitcomb, Herman Taylor, of Natchitoches, La., the new president, and Jack Garrett of Danbury, a director.





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Twelve Palomino colts, with mothers rebred to my five-gaited Palomino Registered Stallion "WHISKERS," a grandson of DESERT GOLD—at my farm 12 miles from Austin. Write or phone Lon P. Piper, Route 1, Box 25, Austin, Texas. Phone 3104

Your choice of mothers and colt \$250.



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PRINCE DOMINO BREEDING

Thanks to our many good customers for taking all of our sale cattle this Spring ... nothing to offer at this time.

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BENJAMIN, TEXAS

The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

that the ABBA extend a full measure of cooperation and to furnish these organizations with whatever standards and regulations the Association can provide.

A by-law recently passed by the association permitting the registration of Brahman cattle produced by artificial insemination came up for discussion and a clarification of the rules governing this practice was authorized by the Direc-

In appreciation for his services last year as President of the Association, the directors presented Gail Whitcomb and Mrs. Whitcomb a silver service at the May 16 directors' luncheon.

The directors lattending the first quarterly meeting included: Edgar Hudgins of Hungerford, Texas; N. S. Wittman of Beaumont, Texas; Malcolm Levi of San Antonio, Texas, chairman of the Commit-Antonio, Texas, chairman of the Commit-tee for Approval of New Members; G. A. Parr of Alice, Texas, chairman of the Finance and Auditing Committee; A. N. Smith of Blanks, La; Gail Whitcomb of Houston and Webster, Texas, chairman of the Committee on Breed Improve-ment; Houghton Brownlee of Burnet, Texas; Herman Beville of Bushnell, Fla; Vernon Frost of Houston; W. O. Manning of Houston; L. M. Slone of Bay City, Texas; J. W. Pate of Hidalgo, Texas, chairman of the Grievance Committee; O. J. Flowers of Menard, Texas; Henry O. Partin of Kissimmee, Fla.; Afton Burke of Corsicana, Texas; C. K. Boyt of Devers, Texas, chairman of the Committee on Foundation and B-Cow Appraisals; J. T. Garrett of Danbury, Texas; Howard Parker of Center, Texas; Dr. W. S. Jacobs of Houston; Andrew Johnson of Port Bolivar, Texas; Sam Cutbirth of Pierce, Texas, chairman of the Committee on Public Relations; J. V. Gates of Poteet, Texas; L. S. Harris Vernon Frost of Houston; W. O. Manning V. Gates of Poteet, Texas; L. S. Harris of Bartow, Fla.; and Bob R. Jones of Slaughter, La.

Committee members other than directors who were present included Ben H. Carpenter of Dallas, Texas, and D. V. Guerra of McAllen, Texas.

Zebu Association to Meet in Florida June 16

PARALLELING expansion that is now international in scope, leaders of the Pan American Zebu Association will assemble in Tampa, Florida, June 16, to further acquaint Florida cattlemen with the advancements being realized through the re-classification of North American Brahman herds. The PAZA gathering, on the occasion of the organization's regular quarterly directors meeting, will attract cattlemen from several states, including California, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida. A delegation, composed of several Cuban ranchers and Zebu enthusiasts, is ex-pected to be in attendance at this meet-

Dewey Wilbanks, of Tampa, and a director of the Pan American Zebu Association, has made arrangements to show the visiting group a number of Florida cattle operations. An inspection tour of Florida ranches will be conducted during a three day period following the PAZA meeting.

The PAZA, through its President, Milby Butler, of League City, Texas, extends a cordial invitation to the cattlemen of the Southeast to attend this meetESTABLISHED 1919

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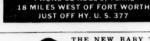


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THE NEW BABY TUK AWAY BUTCHER BLOCK -Exellent for slicing lem-ns and limes around the -Exellent for slicing lemons and limes around the drink mixing set; also for slicing onions, meats, sausages, or cheeses when serving a snack. 4" in diameter. 3" high ... \$1.25 postpaid. Made in round and square models. Write for prices on

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HEREFORD BREEDING Specialize in Choice Range Bulls

WINSTON BROS.

SNYDER, TEXAS

Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

Diamond L Ranch Hunter and Jumper Show

COLONEL, a brown horse owned by H. E. Brants, Fort Worth, and ridden by his daughter, Cynthia, was named champion hunter of the fifth annual Diamond L Hunter and Jumper Horse Show held at Diamond L Ranch May 15. The reserve champion hunter was The Saint, owned and ridden by Miss Suzanne Penn of Waxahachie.

The champion jumper was Tally Ho, owned and ridden by Mrs. Whitney Don-aldson of Burton. Bald Eagle, owned by Miss Isabel Brown of Houston and ridden by Ralph Reagor of San Antonio, was reserve champion.

Diamond L Ranch is located near Fort Worth and is owned by Mrs. F. M. Lege, Jr., and Fred M. Lege III.

Guides to Profitable Livestock Fattening

O help farmers market their homegrown feeds through livestock is the purpose of a new feeding circular, "Guides to Profitable Livestock Fattening," published by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Free copies may be obtained from cotton oil mills or the Educational Service headquarters, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.

Livestock fattening pays in many ways, the circular points out. Livestock usually offer the best market for homeusually offer the best market for home-grown grains, pastures, and roughages. The chances are good for profit on the livestock. Added profit comes from the manure for fertilizer. A well-planned livestock program also makes good use of farm labor throughout the year.

Fattening of beef cattle, hogs and lambs is discussed in the publication. Recommendations and rations are planned especially for farmers in Cotton States, with a variety of fattening methods given so that livestock producers may choose the feeds and methods best swited to their own conditions. suited to their own conditions.

Cottonseed meal and hulls, citrus pulp, molasses, sweet potato meal, and other feeds available in the South, Southwest and West receive particular attention.
The circular also outlines methods of "hogging off" crops, producing slaughter calves, fattening on grass and other plans adapted to present conditions.

Oklahoma Polled Hereford Tour July 7

KLAHOMA Polled Hereford Asso-ciation officials have announced plans for a tour to be held on July 7.

Stops and time for each include:

Eight-thirty to 9:30 a. m., Lester Blair

and Sons, eight miles west of Ada, on Highway 19.
Eleven-thirty to 11:45 a. m., A. L. Proctor, six miles west of Waurika on Highway 70 and one-fourth mile north. Lunch, program, and judging contests for 4-H and FFA members, Perry Camp-

bell, two miles south of Temple on High-

way 65.

Don Chittenden, secretary of the
American Polled Hereford Association,
Kansas City; and Scott Cummins, Freedom. president of the state association, are planning to make this tour.

SELLING:

Three Open Heifers in the

HEREFORD HEAVEN SALE

June 11 - Sulphur, Okla.

They are sired by:

PROUD MIXER WHR 63d

WHR Proud Mixer 21st 3731225	WHR Princeps Mixer 2629496 WHR Emily 3d 3139966	WHR Princeps D. 27th 2208152 Greta Mixer 2288109 WHR Worthy D. 18th 2428109 WHR Worthy Maid 2d 2344467
Miss Pub.	Publican Domino 123d 3228090	Pub. Domino 10th 2051839 Marietta Domino 2d 2150300
Domino 63d 3697072	Lady B. Domino 40th 1875790	H. Beau Blanchard 1567567 H. Lady Domino 4th 1567689

DAN DOMINO 1104L

	DAM DOMING 110	u
Clayton Domino 16th	Colorado Domino 68th 1812888	Colorado 21st 1444926 Brands Anxiety 8th 1404135
2298210	Lady Domino 7th 1578439	Domino 12th 1272277 TO's Beau Carla 2d 1109094
Bell Domino 13th	WHR Blocky Domino 42d 2168097	Double Domino 5th 1553219 WHR B. Onward 45th 1813012
2535056	Liszie Anxiety	Super Anxiety 11th 1552523

and the third heifer is sired by Del Zento 8th, a son of the noted Rean Zento 54th

This sale will be held immediately following the Hereford Heaven Tour of June 10 and 11

LAZY D RANCH ADA, OKLAHOMA

J. D. CRAFT. Owner

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This last year's scene of Neblett's Topmate Domino and part of our producing cow herd is again being enacted in our oats and vetch pastures. CN Topmates and Topmaids are doing good for themselves and for us—by producing calves that have been in strong demand throughout the year. Although we have nothing for sale at present, we are always happy to show our Herefords.



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San Angelo Horse Show Champions



1—V-Day, champion Quarter Horse stallion, owned by Jess Koy, Eldorado, Texas. 2—Chance Boy, champion TB and HB stallion, owned by R. S. Waring, San Angelo. 3—She Flew, champion Palomino pleasure type mare, owned by Bob Lucas, Fort Worth, 4—Powder Parks, champion Quarter Horse mare, owned by Roy Parks, Jr., Midland, Texas, 5—Billy J. champion Palomino stock horse stallion, owned by W. W. Shults, Abilene. 6—Sky Rocket, champion Palomino pleasure type stallion, owned by Clyde Carter, Fort Worth. 7—Edith's Little Lady, champion Palomino stock horse mare, owned by Mrs. Tom Abbott, Fort Worth. 8—Gay Rhumba, champion TB and HB mare, owned by Fred Roe, Jr., Robert Lee, Texas.

The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1.

West Texas Hereford Tour June 29-30

THE West Texas Hereford Tour, originally scheduled to be held May 16-17, was postponed when rains over the area to be traversed made driving hazardous. The new dates for the tour are June 29-30, which follow on the heels of the Harrisdale Farms sale and should provide an incentive for breeders attending the sale to remain over a few days and enjoy the hospitality of the West Texas folk.

The same schedule as originally announced will be followed. Each day the tour will start at the Abilene courthouse. The first day's tour will include the W. J. The first day's tour will include the W. J. Fulwiler ranch; Roy R. Largent & Sons Ranch; Noodle Hereford Ranch; Y-6 Ranch; (lunch); J. B. Pumphrey & Son Ranch; S. M. S. Ranch; Caldwell Feeding Farm and Abilene Christian College

Stops during the second day include Edgar Davis Ranch; Hardy Grissom Ranch; E. W. Moutray Ranch; (lunch); Jim & Fay Gill Ranch; Bowen Hereford Ranch; Dorothea Griffin Ranch; J. M. Smallwood Ranch; A. E. Fogle & Sons Ranch and Mrs. Rupert Harkrider Ranch.

Gates Brahmans to Undergo Experiments in Missouri

OUR 2-year-old Brahman cows and their calves have been shipped by the J. V. Gates Ranch at Poteet, Texas, to the University of Missouri where they will remain for two or three years. These cows are being loaned by Mr. Gates to the University for the purpose of carrying on extensive experiments sponsored by the United States Navy. Tests will be made at the the effect of extreme climate. made as to the effect of extreme climatic conditions on these animals. Experiments are being conducted in specially con-structed stalls or rooms where the clistructed stants or rooms where the chi-matic conditions vary from zero to 105 degrees. Half of the cows will live un-der the artificial conditions while the other half will be kept under normal con-

Jerseys, Holsteins and Brahmans are being tested in this experiment, and it is hoped that the information developed from it will show the effect of extreme temperatures, both heat and cold, on the ability of the cows to produce milk.

Winkel Heads Hill Country **Hereford Association**

W. WINKEL, Llano County Polled Hereford breeder, was elected president of the Hill Country Hereford Association at the annual meeting of the association in Mason April 23. Hilma Henke, Morris Ranch, was elected vice president; Ed S. Hyman, Mason, secretary; and J. D. Jordan, Mason, treasurer.

New directors include G. F. Henke, Morris Ranch; Dr. H. A. Wimberly, San Angelo; and Frank Jordan, Mason. Hold-over directors are W. C. Sawyer, Jr., San Saba; Clinton Hardin, Willow City; Max Menzies, Menard; and Ernest Priess, Ma-

Members of the association are breeders of purebred Herefords in Llano, San Saba, McCulloch, Menard, Kimble, Ma-son and Gillespie Counties.

The association voted to hold a pure-bred sale next February.

HORSE SALE



55 HEAD AT AUCTION MASON, TEXAS FAIR GROUNDS JUNE 9th, 9:30 a.m.

Matched steer roping immediately following sale.

Yearlings to 8 years old, Quarter Horses and half breeds, ranch horses—not registered, geldings and marcs. The Quarter Horses are Waggoner-bred, Yellow Wolf strain—all solid colors: duns, sorrells, bays and grullos.

The horses run from green to well broke horses.

Attend the

Mason Roundup which starts the afternoon of June 9th.

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National Angus Show to Feature Texas Fair

FFICIALS of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association and the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Associa-tion, met with officials of the State Fair of Texas in Dallas Monday, May 9 and discussed final arrangements for the National Aberdeen-Angus show which will be one of the features of the State Fair of Texas October 8-23.

More than 500 animals are expected to be entered in the show, making it one of the largest ever held in the country.

Breeders from distant points have expressed their desire to show at the National and take in the American Royal, which follows immediately after the National. The National Aberdeen-Angus National. The National Aberdeen-Angus show opens October 11 and extends through October 12, with the National Aberdeen-Angus sale the afternoon of the second day. Cattle entered in the American Royal will be released immediately after the show and will go by special train to Kansas City.

A premium list of \$11,500, subscribed by the State Fair of Texas, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association and the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Associa-

tion is an incentive for breeders from the far corners of the country to come to the State Fair of Texas. Prizes extend to forty places in some classes and ad-ditional trophies will be awarded the

September 16 is the deadline for en-

September 16 is the deadline for entries in the National show.

W. L. Stangel is general superintendent of the National Aberdeen-Angus show; B. J. Baskin, superintendent, and Stewart Sewell, assistant superintendent.

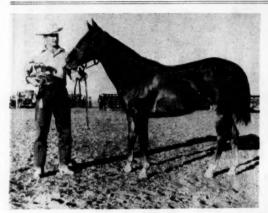
It was suggested at the meeting in Dallas that Aberdeen-Angus breeders intending to show at the National make their hotel reservations early. A large black of reservations has been set aside block of reservations has been set aside for the dates of the show—October 10-12 inclusive. Contact Mary Jeffers, secretary, Texas Aberdeen-Angus Associa-tion, Camp San Saba, Texas, for reservations.

vations.

In attendance at the meeting were Lloyd Miller, publicity director, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association; Happy Shahan, Brackettville, Texas, president, Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association; Tommy Brook, Camp San Saba, Texas, breeder and director; Luther McClung, Fort Worth, director and chairman of the entertainment committees Ren E. Cabell, chairman Livestock tee; Ben E. Cabell, chairman Livestock Committee, State Fair of Texas; W. H. Hitzelberger, executive vice-president and general manager, Wm. F. Neale, member livestock committee, and Ray Wilson, manager Livestock and Agricultural Departments.

The Fair officials assured the committee that everything would be in com-plete readiness for the National show and that every courtesy would be extended breeders and visitors during their

stay in Dallas.



Hula Girl, grand champion mare, Santa Cruz Quarter Horse Show, Sonoita, Ariz., owned by Lightning A Ranch, Tucson, Ariz.

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Nothing more for sale until fall.

J. V. GATES POTEET

Texas Polled Hereford News

Bu HENRY FUSSELL, Secretary Texas Polled Hereford Association

HILE in San Antonio a few days ago I visited with the "Old Trader" Perry Kallison, as he put on his morning broadcast from the trading post in the big country store. If you have never seen a mercantile establish-ment that looks like circus day every day in the week, you should visit the big country store when in San Antonio. Dur-ing the broadcast the "Old Trader" mentioned that yours truly was present. The drug store cowboy, Hartley Howard, op-erator of Hi Ho Ranch at Devine, was listening in, and soon called on the phone and invited us to visit with him, which we did and enjoyed the day very much. That section of the country, as well as other sections of Texas that have suffered the drouth during the past several years, is now in fine shape; good moisture, lot of grass and the cattle all look good.

There are quite a number of Polled Hereford breeders in the San Antonio area, and if you should happen to be in that vicinity you should take a little time and do a bit of visiting among them. They are producing some very fine Polled Herefords in that area.

Hubert S. Redding, manager, Circle K Stock Farm, Arlington, Texas, returned home from Baylor Hospital a few weeks ago, and was doing well until the 13th of ago, and was doing well that the 15th of May, when he returned to Baylor for a second operation on account of blood clot, which almost snapped his life line. He is convalescing nicely and expects to return home within the next few days.

R. A. Howell, Van, Texas, member of our Board of Directors, has also been in the hospital with an operation on his back. It is reported that he is getting along nicely and will soon be back in circulation.

John and Alice Trenfield were prowling around in the Brownwood area the latter part of April. John advised that it rained so much during the trip they only got to visit two places, the Weedons and the Gills. He said he even took some of the rain home with him, which is also useful in his section of the country. He says the grass is good and it looks as if they will have a good grain crop; also, his cattle are doing well.

H. G. Brown, owner of Silver Dome Polled Hereford Ranch, near Denton, Texas, has constructed a beautiful brick home on his ranch, on a high hill with a beautiful view. The house is a rambling ranch type with all modern appoint-ments. It has been suggested that Mr. Brown built this fine home to match the high quality Polled Herefords he has

ranging his luscious pastures.

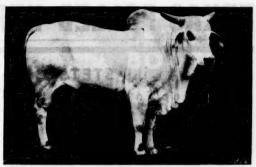
Joe Weedon, Perry Landrum and Fred Joe Weedon, Perry Landrum and Fred Freeman, Jr., members of the Executive Committee of the T. P. H. A. Board of Directors, will meet the Clifton people within the next few days with the view of setting the dates and working out the details of the show and sale to be held at Clifton. The Clifton Fair dates have been set for September 29th, 30th, and October 1st. The Polled Hereford show and sale will be on two of the above dates, probably September 30th and October 1st. Will tell you more about it in the next issue.

The Board of Directors of the T. P. H. A. have voted unanimously to carry on the Fort Worth Polled Hereford show and sale in 1950 as in the past, with an added effort to improve the quality of

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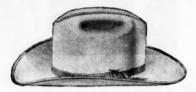
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cattle in the show and sale. We are expecting daily to be advised of the dates for the 1950 Polled Hereford show and sale, and when they are set will advise vou.

Have letter from Joe L. Mock, manager, Marshall Texas Chamber of Commerce, reading in part as follows:

"Recently our Livestock Committee. headed by our mutual friend, George Prendergast, voted to sponsor the Seventh Annual Texas Polled Hereford Show and Sale here next year. So this will serve to confirm the invitation which was extended to your group by so many of our citizens while you were here. We shall be looking forward to having you back with us and we shall of course do all possible to make the exhibition another grand success.

A. B. (Buddy) Kyle, formerly of Mountain City Ranch, near Buda, Texas, is now operating his Polled Hereford herd on a twelve hundred acre pasture just south of the city limits of Dallas. Buddy advised that the drouth all but got him while at Buda, therefore, he moved his cattle up close to Dallas. He is living at Mesquite, Texas, where he also teaches vocational agriculture.

It will not be long before the fall shows and sales will be in full swing, there-fore, let us get the feed bucket and scrubbing brush and get those calves in condi-tion for the circuit of fall shows and sales; beginning in Texas, at Clifton, then on to Dallas, which dates have been The beef cattle must be in Dallas and bedded down on the morning of October 8th, and the Hereford show classes will begin Monday morning, October 10th. Hope to see you around.

Breckenridge Cutting Horse Contest

E IGHTEEN top cutting horses were entered in the cutting horse contest sponsored by the Breckenridge Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Breckenridge Rodeo Association at Breckenridge, April 30.

Buster Waggoner, owned by Lester Goodson, Houston, came from behind to win the contest, with a total of 441

Housekeeper, owned and ridden by Robert H. Corbett, Breckenridge, placed second with 434 points; and Poco Bueno, owned by Three D Stock Farm, Arling-ton, was third, with 433 points.

Red Boy, owned by Loyd Jinkens, Fort Worth, was fourth; Pistol, owned and ridden by Jim Calhoun, Cresson, fifth; and Jesse James, owned by Three D Stock Farm, sixth.

National Polled Hereford Show at Memphis November 7-9

HE National Polled Hereford show and sale will be held at Memphis, November 7-9, according to an an-nouncement made following the recent meeting of officials of the association in Kansas City.

Two new classes were added to the show program this year—a steer class to be judged by ages and a calf get of sire similar to the class that was held at the American Royal at Kansas City last October.





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Texas Livestock Markets' Review

Price Range at Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio During Past Month

FORT WORTH Trade on the Fort Worth livestock market during May was featured by rather light receipts and a downward trend in prices for most offerings in the cattle yards. Receipts of hogs during the first three weeks of May show a slight loss compared with the same period last year. Supplies of cattle, calves and sheep show a sharp drop compared with a year ago, with sheep down about 70,000 head.

Mature offerings in the cattle yards included a liberal proportion of steers and yearlings, with stockers and feeders more plentiful than during recent months. Prices at the close of the third week of May show slaughter steers and yearlings mostly 50c@1.00 lower than a month previous. Heifers are steady to 50c lower and most cows steady to 25c lower. Bulls are steady to 50c higher and slaughter calves 50c&1.00 lower. Stocker steers and yearlings are steady to weak compared with a month previous. Stocker and feeder calves are around \$1.00@2.00 lower.

Good and choice drylot fed steers, yearlings and heifers crossed the scales this month from \$24.00@26.75, with very few above \$26.25. Some heavy mature steers turned recently at \$25.75. Common and medium slaughter grades are selling from \$17.00@23.50.

Common and medium butcher and beef cows are going from \$17.00@19.00, with good cows to \$20.00. Canners and cutters are moving mostly from \$12.00@16.50, a few old shells down to \$11.00, and some cutters to \$17.00. Sausage bulls are selling from \$16.00@20.50, with beef bulls to \$21.00 and as high as \$22.00 early in the month.

Good and choice slaughter bulked recently from \$24.00@27.50, with a few lots early in the month to \$28.00. Common and medium slaughter calves turned from \$17.50@23.00 and cull sorts from \$14.00@17.00.

Good and choice stocker steers and yearlings are moving out mostly from \$24.00@25.00, latter price mostly for yearlings and some up to \$25.50. Good and choice stocker steer calves are going from \$24.00@25.50 and heifer calves \$24.00 downward, with most heifers \$23.00 down since the middle of May. Lower grades of stocker calves and yearlings are moving from \$19.00@

23.00, a few down to \$18.00. Stocker cows

turned recently from \$16.00@20.00.

Practically all killing classes of sheep and lambs sold toward the end of the third week of May at steady prices compared with a month previous. Feeders are around \$1.00@1.50 higher. About 60 per cent of the receipts this month were shorn lambs and yearlings, about 30 per cent spring lambs and the remainder largely slaughter ewes.

SAN ANTONIO Price trends followed an irregular pattern in cattle trading on the San Antonio market during the first three weeks of May. Cows and bulls held at about steady levels. Slaughter steers were 50c to mostly \$1.00 lower than at the close of the previous month. Top medium and good slaughter calves were listed at \$1.00@1.50 down and lower grades showed \$1.50@3.00 lower. Stocker calves and light yearlings were strong to \$1.00

Bulk of low to average medium grazed and warned-up slaughter steers cleared at \$21.50@22.50, with a few lots at \$22.75@23.00. Small lots average to top medium 693-900 pound averages went at \$23,25@23.50 early in the month. Bulk of common to average medium grass fat steers ranged from \$19.00@21.50.

Scattered lots of beef cows grading medium and good ranged from \$19.00 (20.00. Bulk of supplies grading common and medium sold at \$16.50(218.50 with canners and cutters taking \$13.00 @16.00, Shelly and wasty canners dropped to \$10.00@12.00. Odd head good weighty beef bulls reached \$21.00. Majority of offerings common and medium scored \$18.50@20.50. Canner and cutter bulls moved at \$17.00@18.50.

Odd lots of average good slaughter calves reached \$25.50@27.00. Bulk of offerings were medium to low good which rated \$23.00@25.50. Common earned \$18,00@22.00 and culls \$14.00@17.00.

Mixed whiteface stocker calves of medium and good grades commanded \$21.50@25.00, with \$25.50 paid sparingly. Common and medium Brahmans sold at \$18.00@20.00. Common and medium vearlings took \$17.00@21.50 and medium long yearling steers claimed \$21.00. Inferior to medium stocker cows earned

\$14.00@19.00 and feeder bulls took \$19.00@20.50.

HOUSTON The salable supply of cat-tle and calves at the Port City Stockyards during the past four weeks showed a substantial increase over the previous four-week period, but considerably less than the corresponding period of last year. Salable totals for the persont four weeks amounted to 4714 cattle and 8290 calves compared with 3208 cattle and 6163 calves for the preceding period and 5648 cattle and 8759 calves for May of last year.

The bulk of the salable supply con-The bulk of the salable supply consisted of slaughter yearlings and heavy slaughter calves. Slaughter steers were scarce during the entire period, but slaughter cows were plentiful at times. Stocker classes were fairly well represented during the last half of the month.

Trading was dull during the first three weeks for slaughter classes but the demand broadened considerably the last week. Stocker calves were in broad demand during the entire period.

Slaughter classes remained fairly steady the first half of the month, but slaughter cows closed \$1.00@1.50 lower than the previous close. Good slaughter calves were about \$1.00 lower while medium and lower grades lost \$2.00. Stocker classes lost about \$2.00 early in the month and then regained about half of the decline.

At the close, medium and good slaughter yearlings moved from \$21.00@25.00. Common, medium and good slaughter cows changed hands from \$16.50@19.00, canner and cutter from \$12.50@16.00. Hard and emaciated cows went down to \$10.00. Cutter to medium sausage bulls brought from \$15.00@18.00, and good heavies to \$20.00 and \$20.50.

Good slaughter calves cashed from \$25.00@27.00, a few to \$28.00, medium grade from \$22.00@24.00, common from \$19.50@21.50, and cull from \$17.00@ 19.00. Medium and good whiteface stocker calves crossed the scale from \$20.00@ 23.00 with light steer calves to \$24.00. Medium and good Brahman calves mostly from \$17.00@20.00. Inferior and common stocker cows sold from \$14.00@17.00, and common and medium steers from \$19.00

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The OLD LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

With Daily Livestock Supplies and Volume Competitive Demand

UNION STOCK YARDS SAN ANTONIO

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE



BASKETT ANGUS FARM FRIDAY, JULY 1st * SOPER, OKLAHOMA

At the Ranch, located 8 miles south of Antlers, 14 miles north of Hugo, Oklahoma, and approximately 45 miles north of Paris, Texas. Attend our sale Friday, July 1st, and the following day (Saturday, July 2nd) Carlton Corbin's Stoneybroke Sale.

Offering:

57 COWS, bred to or with calves by Energy Prince (50 with calves at side.)
18 YEARLING HEIFERS (registered) sired by Energy Prince.
9 YEARLING BULLS, purebred but unregistered (all sired by Energy Prince)

HERD BULL SELLING:

Energy Prince (sired by Revolution Prince of Muskogee, he by Revolution 100th. Dam of Revolution Prince: Evergreen 17th by Muskogee) (dam of Energy Prince: Energy of Muskogee, sired by Beacon of Bordulac.) Energy Prince is a 1942 bull.

2 other herd bulls will sell.

Bill Heldenbrand, Auctioneer * Claud Willett for The Cattleman

Write Bill Heldenbrand for catalogues at Box 516, Oklahoma City

All of these cattle are the "Good Doing Kind"

BASKETT ANGUS FARM SOPER, OKLAHOMA

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

SUPERIOR BEEF BREED

Angus For Sale

I am offering for sale the following purebred, but not registered Aberdeen Angus females, all my home herd, and as good as they come:

40-Big eight year old cows, a calf on every cow, I will guarantee the ages, priced at......\$275 per pair

20-Four year old cows, a calf on every cow, priced at \$275 per pair

80-Heifer yearlings, bred to calf in April and May of 1950, Nov. 1st delivery, priced at......\$175 each

125-Heifer calves, weight 475 pounds by November 1 delivery date, priced at......\$150 each

JAMES A. GOWDY

UWUI NEW MEXICO

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Hampshire Hogs

Ranch is located 16 miles east of Portales

Shetland Ponies

ARCH

WHEATLAND FARMS

Aberdeen-Angus

Where Champions Are Bred

*

Home of the famous "Revemeres,"
"Repeaters" and "Chimeras"

You are invited to inspect our show herd at the shows and to visit the farm whenever possible.

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.

Seed Stock Always for Sale

JAS. B. HOLLINGER

CHAPMAN, KANSAS



HEART OF AMERICA
ABERDEEN ANGUS ASS'N

Over 200 Herds represented. Registered Breeding Stock of All Popular Blood Lines.

FOR SALE NOW

Proven Sires Yr. & 2 yr. old Bulls Bred & open Heifers

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E. F. MOODY, Field Representative

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Popular bloodlines. Desirable Quality. Attractive Prices.

CAPPS RANCH TIPTON, OKLAHOMA

National Aberdeen-Angus Show Dallas, Texas, October 8-15, 1949

THE TREND IS TOWARD ANGUS



Demand for Angus cattle continues at strong, but sound levels. In the Corn Belt, in the range states, in the East, and in the South, the trend is toward the Blacks. Bred for generations for the single purpose of producing top quality beef quickly and economically, Angus are today's modern beef breed. Share in this premium market by breeding and feeding Aberdeen-Angus. Write for free descriptive literature: Dept. C.





Registered Aberdeen-Angus

BEEFMAKER BUILLS

We always have for sale some herd sires and young cattle of both sexes at prices favorable to the buyer—and most buyers come back for more.

C. E. REED

4114 E. Central Ave. Wichita, Kans. Phones 68313 — Farm 53868

Oklahoma Aberdeen-Angus Field Day July 16

BERDEEN-ANGUS breeders and others interested in Angus cattle are cordially invited to attend the Oklahoma Aberdeen-Angus Field Day which will be held at Sunbeam Farms,

which will be held at Sunbeam Farms, Miami, Okla., Saturday, July 16.

The forenoon program will open with a type demonstration by A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. Following the type demonstration there will be three judging contests in which 4-H club boys, Future Farmers of America and adults will participate. Official judges will be A. D. Weber, and A. E. Darlow, head of the animal husbandry department, Oklahoma A. & M. College. Lunch will be served at noon.

The afternoon program will be given

The afternoon program will be given over to speaking and presentation of awards in the various contests. Arley Hudson, Jr., president of the Oklahoma Hudson, Jr., president of the Okiahoma Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association will preside. S. C. Fullerton, Sunbeam Farms, will deliver the address of wel-come. A. D. Weber will speak on "Ap-plying New Knowledge to Beef Produc-tion." Frank Richards, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, will talk on "Contributions of Aberdeen-Angus to Beef Cattle Improvement in the United States." "Merchandising the United States." "Merchandising Aberdeen-Angus Cattle" is the subject of a talk by W. M. Barton, eastern repre-sentative for the Aberdeen-Angus Jour-

Gibson Named Extension Director

EORGE W. GIBSON has been named director of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service to succeed Ide P. Trotter, who became dean of Texas A. & M.'s graduate school last month.

Gibson is a graduate of Texas A. & M. and received his master's degree at Iowa State College. His new position is a promotion from Dairy Husbandman, which position he has held since 1944. Before coming to Texas A. & M., Gibson served as Dairy Specialist at Iowa State College at Ames, and in 1943-1944 was manager of a private dairy farm near Waco.

Willoughby Appointed to **Livestock Sanitary Commission**

AY WILLOUGHBY of San Angelo has been appointed by Governor
Jester as a member of the Live
Stock Sanitary Commission to succeed Wardlaw, whose term expired May 4.

Willoughby is first vice-president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and vice-president of National Wool Growers Association.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS MEET

MEETING of the Shorthorn Breeders in Bosque County was held in the office of County Agent R. J. Buchanan, for the purpose of organiz-ing a Bosque County Shorthorn Breeders Association.

B. T. Hamby, Meridian, was elected president of the new association; Carl Duke, Oglesby, vice-president, and Carley Barker, Mosheim, secretarytreasurer.

Pfeiffer Stock Farm Angus Sale STIMMARY

\$ 1,885; avg. 13,655; avg. 14,940; avg.

HE Ninth annual sale of J. F. Pfeif-THE Ninth annual sale of J. F. Pfeif-fer and Son, Orlando, Okla., May 16, clearly illustrated the breeders' approval of the two young Pfeiffer herd sires, Prince Quality of OAMC by Qual-ity Prince of Sunbeam and Prince Eric of Angus Valley by Prince Eric of Sun-beam. Both the top selling bull and fe-male were sired by Prince Quality and the females bred to or with calves at side by either of these herd sires sold much above the sale average. All of the bulls in the sale were sons of Prince

Quality.

H. B. Pveatt, Tulia, Texas, paid \$800 for Prince Quality 15th of P. S. F. by Prince Quality of OAMC for top price on

Erica 80th of P. S. F. by Prince Quality of OAMC topped the female sale at \$975 to Angus Valley Farms, Tulsa, Okla. Lucy M of Logan, a Portlethen Lucy daughter of Muskoge 392d with heifer calf at side, sold for \$500 to A. F. Hudson, Jr., Fort Supply, Okla. Blackbird 63d of P. S. F. by a son of Black Prince of Sunbeam with bull calf at side sold for \$450 to M. I. Neher, Norman, Okla. Cattle sold to breeders from Oklahoma, Tayes and Kaness Erica 80th of P. S. F. by Prince Quality Texas and Kansas.

ADDRESS.

Dinero P, grand champion stallion, Santa Cruz Quarter Horse Show, Sonoita, Ariz., owned by Jay Parsons, Benson, Ariz.



SUNBEAM CATTLE PURCHASED

We are very happy to announce our recent purchase of about 100 head of Angus cattle from the herd of the late S. C. Fullerton. You are invited to visit the farm and see these really top animals.



LOCATED 5 MILES NORTH OF FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, 2 MILES EAST OF SAGINAY

CENTRAL ILLINOIS ANGUS BREEDERS ASSOCATION. INC. 44th Sale June 15, 1949

> Congerville, Ill. In our new sale pavilion 12:00 Noon 80 FEMALES 10 BULLS

Same high quality as brings many REPEAT BUYERS to our sales. With 135 member herds in our association our inspection committee has an exceptionally large number of cattle from which to select. These well bred Angus are suitable for foundation material or for well established

herds. For catalogue write: Simon E. Lantz, Sec.-Mgr., Congerville, Ill.

ANGUS REGISTERED ANGUS SALE SALE

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE ANGUS CATTLE BUYERS

PLEASE DO NOT TRY TO TALK US OUT OF ANY MORE OF THESE CATTLE UNTIL AFTER OUR ANNUAL SALE ON JULY 2. Be sure to attend the sale and try to buy what you need there. THEY WILL BE DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.

We will be busy around here getting ready for this sale putting an extra rail around the top of the sale ring and other things like that to accommodate the Brangus heifers we are selling this time along with the regular top offering of Registered Angus cattle. Be sure and plan to be here; you might miss something.

Yours truly

Carlton W. Corbin, Owner

STONEYBROKE ANGUS

located 17 miles south of Ada, Oklahoma on Angus Avenue (Highway 99)

ps-additional information about the sale cattle:

- Write if you want a catalog to Stoneybroke Angus, Star Route, Ada, Oklahoma.
- 45 head of bred heifers sell bred to as good a set of herd bulls as you will see.
- 3. 10 cows and calves; some of the cows rebred.
- 4. A whole family of Heroine cows and heifers sell. None of the tops held back — like a dispersion sale where they all sell and you can buy the best there is. This family has been in my herd since 1934 when I bought the foundation cow from Oklahoma A&M College.
- 5. We deliver free.
- 6. If you are on your vacation when you come by here for the sale just leave word when you want the cattle delivered and where and they will be there. No fuss—no bother—no expense to you.
- 7. 30 head of open heifers from the best cows on Stoneybroke.
- A few herd bull prospects that will sire the kind of calves we would like to buy from you.
- Ten head of Brangus yearling heifers at auction for the first time in history — a cross between the Angus and Brahman.

Bulls in Service:

| EMULOUS OF STONEYBROKE | PRINCE SUNBEAM 41st | See them anytime | QUALITY PRINCE 17

July 2 - July 2

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of Dependable Service at this Market

Range News of the Southwest

Cattle Sales and Prices

Where sex is not given on sales, excepting calves, the reference is to steers. As "The Cattleman" goes to press several days before date of release, range conditions may have changed since these reports were made.

AMARILLO—Trading has slowed down the last 30 days and most of the shipping has been for summer grazing. The following have shipped cattle to

grass:
J. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls, 600 two-year-old steers to Matfield Green, Kans.; W. H. Kimble, Bushland, 200 two- and three-year-old steers to Utopia, Kans.; W. H. Green, Vega, 200 steers to Eskridge, Kans.; Walter Dammier, Gentry, 337 steers to John Kankins, Pampa; George Porter, Amarillo, 100 cows and 672 steers to Kansas; Herring-Ware Cattle Co., Tascosa, 600 steers to Hessdale, Kans.; Matador Land & Cattle Co., Murdo. 1000 steers to Hessdale, Kans.; 1588 Aans.; Matador Land & Cattle Co., Mur-do, 1000 steers to Hessdale, Kans.; 1588 heifer yearlings to Foxley, Inc., Montana; 1500 steers to Harris Grain Co., Ster-ling, Colo.; and 934 heifer yearlings to Matador, Texas; Charlie Ford, Miami, 1324 steer and heifer yearlings to Burnett & Younger, Mt. Dora, N. M.; and Harris Mullin, Exell, 299 steers to Ralph

O. Wright, Oklahoma City, Okla.
We have had from three to 10 inches
of rain over this country and the Panhandle has good moisture. Most of the surface tanks caught water. Grass is extra early. Some wheat has been ruined

by hail.

Two- and three-year-old heifers are selling 17c to 19e; dry cows, 15c to 19e; cows with calves, \$200 to \$240; yearling steers, 22c to 24c; twos, 20c to 24c; threes and up, 20c to 24c.—N. H. Sweeney.

ARCH, NEW MEX .- There is very little trading. Rains have been general, from two to 15 inches, and the country is in the best shape it has been in for a long time. Wheat prospects are excellent, although there has been some damage from hail. There is plenty of demand for choice stock cattle, but few are being offered. Some buyers want calves for fall, but no contracts have been made.—James A. Gowdy.

ARCHER CITY—Mrs. J. H. Turbeville Estate, Archer City, sold 200 cows and 165 mixed yearlings to Howell Smith, Wichita Falls.

Carlton McKinney, Archer City, sold 200 mixed yearlings to Gib Wright, Amarillo.

We have had good general rains since

LIVESTOCK CALENDA

- June 7-Emmadine Farms, Inc., Sale, Brecken-
- ridge, Mo.

 June 11—Hereford Heaven Association Heifer
 Sale, Sulphur, Okla.

 June 22—W. H. Long Dispersion Sale, Crockett,
- June 23—Jackson Hereford Ranch Dispersion Sale,
 Austin, Texas.
 June 27-28-Harrisdale Farms Dispersion Sale,
 Fort Worth, Texas.
 Aug. 30—Marshall Jordan Sale, Clinton, Okla.
 Oct. 4—Thorp Hereford Farms Sale, Britton,
 S. D. in Mercford Parms, Sale, Chew.

- Oct. 7-Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyenne, Wyo. Oct. 11-Bianchi Hereford Ranch Sale, Macon,
- Oct. 15—CK Calf Sale, Brookville, Kans.
 Oct. 20—Heart of America Hereford Farms Sale,
 Liberty, Mo.
 Nov. 7—F. H. White & Son Sale, Dyersburg.

- Nov. 7—P. H. White & Son Sale, Dyersburg, Tenn. Nov. 8—Barret Hereford Ranch, Comanche, Texas. Nov. 9—Northeast New Mexico Association Sale, Raton, N. M. Nov. 11—Albert Noe Farms Sale, Pulaski, Tenn. Nov. 18—Glenwild Plantation Sale, Grenada, Miss. Nov. 18—Idaho. Hereford Ranch Sale, Gooding, Idaho.
- Nov. 25-C Circle A Hereford Farms Sale, Morris,
- Dec. 3.—Blanco County Association Sale, Johnson City, Texas.
 Dec. 5.—West Texas Association Sale, Abilene,
- Texas.
- Dec. 7—Sweetwater Area Sale, Sweetwater, Texas.
- Dec. 12—Anxiety Hereford Breeders Sale, AmaDec. 12—Anxiety Hereford Breeders Sale, AmaDec. 13—Crole H Ranch, Winona, Miss.
 Dec. 13—Crole H Ranch, Winona, Miss.
 Dec. 13—Crole H Ranch, Winona, Miss.
 Dec. 14—Clay County Hereford Breeders Sale,
 Henrietta, Texas.
 Dec. 15—Turner Ranch Sale, Sulphur, Okla.
 Jan. 7, 1950—Concho Association Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
 Jan. 9—Mid-Texas Assn. Sale, Stephenville,
 Texas.

- Texas.
 Jan. 17-National Western Sale, Denver, Colo. POLLED HEREFORDS
- Oct. 25-Panola-Tate Calf Sale, Senatobia, Miss.

March 27, 1950—Panola-Tate Breeders Sale, Sen-atobia, Miss.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

- ABERDEEN-ANGUS
 June 1—San Angelo Fifth Annual Distribution
 Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
 June 16—Central Illinois Angus Breeders Sale,
 Congerville, Ill.
 June 27—Baskett Angus Farm. Soper, Okla.
 July 2—Carlton Corbin's Stoneybroke Angus
 Sale, Ada, Okla.
 Oct. 3—New Mexico Angus Association Sale,
 Clovis, N. M.
 Oct. 12—National Angus Association Sale,
 Texas, Dallas, Texas.
 Nov. 7—Sold, Tuler, Higher Angus Breeders
 Jan. 18, 1950—National Western Sale, Denver,
 Colo.

Oct. 19-American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

BRAHMANS

- Aug. 25-South Texas Brahman Sale, Alice, Texas. HORSES
- June 3—U. S. Remount Service Sale, Fort Rob-inson, Nebr.

 June 9—Dr. R. M. Brown and Carl Bean Quarter Horse Dispersion Sale, McLean, Texas.

 June 28—Bill Woods Shetland Pony Sale, Waco,
- Texas.
 June 29—Ferndale Ranch Sale, Canoga Park, Calif.

CENERAL.

- June 3-5—Annual Meeting, Palomino Horse Breeders of America, Mineral Wells, Texas.

 June 3-5—National Albino Horse Show, White
 Horse Ranch, Napier, Nebr.
 June 10-11—Annual Hereford Heaven Tour, Okla.
 June 17-18—Annual Osage County Cattlemen's
 Asociation Meeting, Pawhuska, Okla.
 June 29-30—West Texas Hereford Tour, Abliency
 Tour, Okla.
 July 16—Oklahoma Angus Breeders Field Day.
 Sunbeam Farm, Miami, Okla.

 Aug. 25-27—National Championship School Rodeo,
 Halletsville, Texas.
 Sept. 5—Bandera Quarter Horse Show, Bandera,
 Texas.

- Aug. 25-27—National Championship School Rodeo.
 Halletaville, Texas.
 Sept. 8—Bandera Quarter Horse Show, Bandera.
 Sept. 28—Sept. 28—Sept. 29—Sept. 2

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"We cu'd jest peel this one an' eat him . . . he's already BEEN barbecued!"

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NATIONAL FINANCE CREDIT CORPORATION OF TEXAS

the last report and grass is good. Cattle are putting on weight rapidly. Not many contracts reported but there has been considerable inquiry recently from out of state buyers.

Steer calves are selling 23c to 26c; heifer calves, 22c to 24c; dry cows, 17c to 19c; cows with calves, \$185 to \$225; yearling steers, 22½c to 25c; twos, 21c to 23c.—W. J. McMurtry.

AUSTIN-M. B. Maddox, Sandy, bought 245 steers from Franklin Bros., Llano, and shipped them to Alta Vista, Kans., to grass.

Damon Smith, Llano, bought two cars of steer and heifer yearlings from the Band Ranch and Fritz Wenmohs, Marble Falls, and sold them to Amarillo par-

A. Y. McWilliams, Buda, sold 44 Angus cows with 25 calves at side to Mr. Flemming, Stephenville, at a reported price of \$220 a head for the cows.

Ed Fowler, Burnet, bought the entire herd of fine registered Hereford cattle belonging to Dr. Sheppard, Burnet, and will move them to his ranch at Marble Falle

This country needs rain pretty bad; however, there is a good bottom season in the ground. Prices are high.—A. B. Strickland.

RENJAMIN-There have been quite a few cattle shipped from this country to grass and some trading done; however, cattle trading has been the slowest in many years. We have had lots of rain over the country and grass and grain were never better. Grain has just begun to ripen and there will be some harvest-ing done within ten days. Cattle are thriving and will get fat in this country this summer.-Chas. Moorhouse.

BRADY—H. G. Whitaker, Junction, sold 43 cows, 17 heifers and 1 bull to Roy Barton, Brady.
Roy Barton, Brady, sold 419 steer yearlings to Armett Lions, Los Angeles,

Calif.
D. P. Smith & Son, Llano, sold 144
D. P. Smith & Lones Cattle and mixed yearlings to Jones Cattle and Land Co., Wagon Mound, N. M. Charlie Grey and Son, Brady, sold 250 steers to Maurice Cohen, San An-

tonio.
F. M. Richards Estate, Brady, sold 100 steer yearlings to Maurice Cohen, San Antonio.

San Antonio.

Owen Parks, San Saba, sold 400 mixed yearlings to Gilbert Childress, Dalhart.

Mason Crocker, Brady, shipped 100 steers to Kansas grass.

B. G. Hunter, Sedan, Kans., shipped 365 steers to Kansas grass.

W. O. Culberson & Co., Dalhart, shipped 793 steer yearlings to Colorado grass.

This country is in fine shape. Lots of grass and water.—Herman Porter.

CLARENDON-Pitchfork Land & Cattle Co., Guthrie, sold 222 steer yearlings to C. T. McMurtry, Clarendon, and 201 heifer yearlings to J. M. Crews, Chil-

dress.
C. T. McMurtry, Clarendon, sold 78
two-year-old heifers to Triplett & Barnard, St. Joseph, Mo.; 222 steer yearlings
to Paul Hatcher, Emporia, Kans.; and 33
heifer yearlings to Cluck Bros., Gruver.

Head & Fleming, Childress, sold 500
steer and heifer yearlings to Sam Rutledge, Clayton, N. M.
T. L. Roach & Son, Amarillo, sold
1,212 steer yearlings to A. F. Sweet,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

We have had a lot of rain all over the
country and tanks are full and grass is
good. Cattle are in fine shape but there

country and tanks are full and grass is good. Cattle are in fine shape but there is not much trading at present.

Steer calves are selling 25c to 27c; heifer calves, 21c to 25c; dry cows, 16c to 17c; cows with calves, \$175 to \$200; yearling steers, 21c to 23c .- A. T. Jef-

EL PASO—Lee C. Moor, Clint, sold 456 cows to Claude Gillum, Dumas.
Roy Davidson, Clint, sold 31 cows to Montez Pkg. Co., El Paso.
Local packers bought 10 black muley calves from Mr. Conway, Clint, and 13 cows from E. T. Denton, Kenna, N. M. Mr. Harris, Las Cruces, N. M., sold two loads of fat yearlings to Swift & Co.
W. P. Fredrick, El Paso, received five cars of cows and yearlings from Houston; sold 400 fat steers and heifers to Peyton Pkg Co., El Paso; and shipped ton; sold 400 fat steers and neiters to Peyton Pkg Co., El Paso; and shipped 20 cows to self at Sierra Blanca. Ed Ardoin, El Paso, sold 18 mixed cows, steers and calves to Artura Gon-

R. L. Seigler, El Paso, bought 137 year-R. L. Seigler, El Paso, bought 137 year-lings from Bozart & Cook, Yslets; 215 steer yearlings from Buck Jackson, Mid-land; 85 steers from Sim Smith, Hachita, N. M.; 111 steers and 80 heifers from Kelly Phillips, Separ, N. M.; and sold 234 yearlings to Wid Burchard, New Mexico; 37 heifers to Lee C. Simpson, Deming, N. M.; 406 steers to Jack & Bill Burchard; 270 steers to Jack & Bill Burchard; 370 steers to local packers and 552 steers to West Coast packers. West-Pyle Cattle Co., Midland, sold

625 big calves to Rutherford Bros. We have had some very good rains from Sierra Blanca east. Trading is slow. -R. E. Beaty.

KERRVILLE-Mr. Keese, Fredericksburg, sold 300 pairs of ewes and lambs to T. M. Myrick, Pontotoc, for \$16.50 a pair. P. A. Hoggett, Kerrville, sold 1,600

RETURN for RETURNS at EREFORD RANCH

Third Prize Pen of 3 Bulls Texas Hereford Golden Jubilee Show Fort Worth

These junior bull calves placed third in the pen of three bulls class showing against mostly longer aged bulls. They are sons of Dean Prince Domino 10th and Joe Stanway 28th, both Stanton herd bulls that are grandsons of the immortal Prince Domino

STANTON'S HEREFORD RANCH

JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS



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National Livestock Commission Company of Texas FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, TEXAS

1888 — Sixty-One Years of Dependable Sales and Service — 1949

SOUTHWESTERN LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE PHONES 6-3124 AND 6-3125

CATTLE - SHEEP - HOGS

Pleas Ryan and Ben Lotspeich, Cattle; Bill Few, Calves; George Jones, Hogs; Everett Cooper, Sheep

mutton goats to YO Ranch, Divide, for \$5.00 a head.

Harry Karger, Kerrville, sold a load of cows and calves to Kerr County Com-mission Company, Kerrville, for \$186.00

a pair. G. F. Kothman, Land Valley, sold a load of cows and calves to Kerr County Commission Company, Kerrville, for

\$210.00 a pair. Streit Hamilton, Kerrville, sold a load

Streit Hamilton, Kerrville, sold a load of Brahman heifer yearlings to Amarillo parties at \$165.00 a head.

Marcus Auld Divide, sold 1500 mutton sheep to Colorado parties.

L. T. Davis, Kerrville, sold 450 sheep and 500 goats to Kerr County Commission Company, Kerrville.

Earl Hyde, Divide, sold 200 aged sheep to P. A. Hoggett, Kerrville, at \$8.50 a head head

Armand Marquardt, San Antonio, sold 950 lambs to J. T. Rick, Washington, Ill., at 22c.

Adolph Stieler, Comfort, sold 200 pairs of ewes and lambs to T. M. Myrick, Pontotoc, for \$15.00 a pair. J. A. Evers, Fredericksburg, sold 400 stocker sheep to Kerr County Commis-

sion Company, at \$19.50.
W. E. Bolt, Junction, sold a load of

cows and calves to Kerr County Com-mission company, for \$209.00 a pair. E. M. Brewton, Kerrville, sold 40 stocker yearlings to A. C. Erwin, Kerrville, at 23c.

P. A. Hoggett, Kerrville, sold 50 registered Suffolk sheep to Jack Richardson, Uvalde, for \$50.00 a head.

Elmer Real, Mt. Home, sold 300 mut-

ton sheep, averaging 106 pounds, to Kerr County Comm. Co. at \$11.50 per

Tom Pickens, Kerrville, sold 80 big

steers to Armour and Company, Fort Worth, at 21c per cwt. We have had a lot of rain. This coun-try is in good shape. A lot of livestock are going through local auction rings.

Steer calves are selling at 23c to 26c; heifer calves 22c to 24c; two-and three-year-old heifers 18c to 20c; dry cows

16c to 181/2c; cows with calves \$175 to \$235; yearling steers 20c to 22c; twos 20c to 21c: threes and up 18c to 21c.— Howard Bowman.

MARFA-There is no shipping or trad-ing in livestock at present. Grass is burning some and we need more rain-if we don't get it soon what little green grass there is will be gone.—Cecil Rourk.

MIDLAND-Wid Burchard, Pecos, MIDLAND—Wid Burchard, Pecos, shipped 900 steers to Des Moines, N. M., to grass, and bought 536 yearling steers from M. F. King, Midland. Jack Burchard, Pecos, sold 100 year-lings to Y. E. McAdams, Grenville, N. M.

Slash Ranch, Pecos, sold four loads of big steers to Walter Jones, Lebo, Kans. Buck Jackson, Pecos, bought 200 year-lings from W. Daggett, Fort Davis; 131 cows from Chas. Spencer, Presidio; and 134 yearlings from Harper Bros., Marathon.

Joe Nunn, Artesia, N. M., shipped 632 yearlings to Kansas grass.

Buck Miller, Toyah, shipped 62 steers

to New Mexico grass.
Anderson Est., Pyote, sold 430 year-lings to Bruner-Burner, Pecos.

Bob Scott, Big Spring, sold one load of cows and calves to Hardigue, Colorado

City. Andy Faskin, Midland, shipped 198

Andy Faskin, Midland, shipped 198 steer yearlings to Kansas grass.

E. Cowden, Midland, shipped 233 yearlings to New Mexico grass.

C. A. Bird & Son, Midland, sold 252 yearlings to Scammon & Co., Phelps, Mo. Guy Cowden, Midland, sold 66 heifer yearlings to San Preston Midland; yearlings to Sam Preston, Midland; and 61 heifer yearlings to F. D. Breedlove. Midland

Sam Baize, Stamford, bought 49 year-lings from Mrs. Sam Hurt, Odessa, and 432 yearlings from McElroy Ranch, Crane.

Foy Proctor, Midland, bought one load of yearlings from A. Estes & Son, Mid-land; 89 from Wolcott Ranch; 58 from Bedford - Whittenberg; 37 from Hence

Barrow, Odessa; one load from Roy Parks; and sold 189 to E. Cowden; and 1,590 to C. T. Guseman, Hereford.

A. Creighton, Big Spring, sold one load of bulls to Burchard Bros., Pecos.

We have had several good rains in the past month and range conditions are good. Cattle are putting on flesh fast and some range cows are having to be milked out. Trading is slow.—Jeff Dun-

MULESHOE - Jack Epps, Muleshoe, sold seven trucks of fed cattle on the Fort Worth market.

Halsell Cattle Co., Amherst, sold 100



E. T. AMONETT

Claud J. Carter Jr. Accountant

Alamo National Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

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cows to Ewing Halsell, Fall River, Kans.
John Birdwell sold 240 two-year-old
steers to Harry Conley & Co., Kansas
City, Mo.; and 64 yearling steers to T.
L. McKinley, Dodge City, Kans.
Few trades have been made in this sec-

tion this spring and the movement of cattle is practically over. Some calf contracts for fall delivery have been made. We have had more than nine inches of

We have had more than nine inches or rain in the past 30 days and grass is fine. Steer calves are selling 21c to 25c; heifer calves, 20c to 25c; two- and three-year-old heifers, \$250; dry cows, 20c; cows with calves, \$160 to \$250; yearling steers, 271/2c .- Jno. S. McMurtry.

QUITAQUE-We have had two inches of rain and most of the tanks are full and grass is up good. Worms are pretty bad but generally conditions never looked

Steer calves and yearling steers are selling 26c to 27c; heifer calves, 24c to 25c; two- and three-year-old heifers, \$100 to \$175; dry cows, 15c to 18c; cows with calves, \$150 to \$225.—O. W. Stroup.

SPUR-Blackwell & Brantner, Girard, sold 100 cows and calves to Jack Idol, Bingham; 62 mixed heifers and steers to Mrs. T. E. McArthur & Son; and 62 yearlings to Charlie Lewis, Floydada.

yearings to Charlie Lewis, Floydada.
Berry Hart, Spur, sold 100 steer yearlings to Oldie Harrington, Van Horn.
Clyde Bingham, Spur, sold 100 cows
and calves to O. H. Hamlin, Jayton.
B. C. Jones, Spur, sold 90 two-yearold steers to Johnnie Koonsman, Dickens.
Hunter Wilson, Spur, shipped four
loads of cattle to market

loads of cattle to market. We have had lots of rain and grass is looking better than I have ever seen it.— C. H. McCully.

Olvey's Hereford Ranch Sale

SUMMARY \$ 7,295; avg. 32,230; avg. 39,525; avg. Bulls 52 Females

HE spacious sale tent was filled to capacity as Hereford breeders gathered for the annual Olvey Hereford Ranch sale, Harrison, Ark., May 23. Many states throughout the South, Southwest and Midwest were represented by noted Hereford breeders. Breeders from ten states made purchases. The get and service of The Prince Domino 175th, a former Fort Worth champion, was featured throughout the offering.

First in the ring at the beginning of the auction was an extra lot, OHR Princess 770th by The Prince Domino 175th and out of Miss Silver, that sold for \$3,000 to Edg-Clif Farms, Potosi, Mo. OHR Miss Helms 761 by the Chas. Bianchi herd sire, WHR Helmsman 87th, topped the sale at \$3,500 to Honey Creek Ranch, Grove, Okla. Hi Point Farms Romeo, Mich. paid \$2,050 for OHR Miss 36 Dom. 4th by Eden's Pub. Dom. 36th bred to the 175th, OHR Miss Com. 108 by OHR Commander 8th bred to the 175th sold to J. E. Holt, Delhi, La. A Jan. 20, 1949, heifer by the 175th out of a Colorado Dom. E. 3 cow, selling as an extra lot went to Circle A Hereford Farms, Morris, Ill., for \$1,250. Largest buyer of the afternoon was L. R. Johnson, Cassville, Ark., final bidder on 16 females.

Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla., paid the top price on bulls as they selected Zato Heir W 44th by H & D Tone Lad 105th for \$2,000. OHR Prince Dom. P 12 sold for \$1,500 to the Bean Planting Co., Bossier City, La.

Cols. G. H. Shaw and Jewett Fulker-son alternated in the selling.

FOR SALE

Fifteen good coming two-year-old Hereford bulls ready for service priced at \$250 per head FOB Blackwell, Texas. These bulls are from 18 to 24 months old and in good pasture condition. Sired by WHR Craftsman 19th or Blend Anxiety.

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Propose to Expand Howard County Sale

REXIE CAUBLE, Hereford breeder of Big Spring, Texas, advises that breeders from surrounding counties breeders from surrounding counties have been invited to join in the regis-tered Hereford sale held annually in February at Big Spring by the Howard County Hereford Breeders Association. These counties include Sterling, Glass-cock, Martin, Dawson, Borden, and Mitchell. The South Plains Hereford Breeders Association, whose breeders Breeders Association, whose breeders operate in several additional counties have also been invited to join.

We Like Folks Who Work . . . Who do sweat bringing work. We like people who make money; who can take hold of a farm, runch, or a business and so organize it that it will come through with a profit.

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The cost of membership in the Association is \$6.00 annual dues, and 10 cents per head per year assessment on the number of cattle rendered.

The Association employs inspectors at the markets and principal shipping stations on the range. Field inspectors are also employed to travel over the range country and investigate reports of cattle stealing, etc. Association attorneys assist in the prosecution of those charged with theft of cattle owned by members.

Write for Information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth

MEET YOUR INSPECTORS

R. B. HALE LAREDO, TEXAS



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Mr. Hale supervises Association work in the following counties: La Salle, Webb, Zapata.



Mr. Flowers supervises Association work in the following counties: Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilburger, Wise, Young.



Mr. Graves supervises Association work in the following counties: Brazoria, Fort Bend, Matagorda.

These Field Inspectors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association are Special Texas Rangers and are part of the highly qualified, trained force of 70 Inspectors employed for protection of members. At major markets and shipping points throughout the Southwest, our Inspectors are on the alert for stray or stolen cattle belonging to members of this Association. This extra protection that members give their cattle has saved many thousands of dollars worth of cattle for them. It is protection that every responsible stockman of the Southwest can get for his own cattle by becoming a member of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.



HOW LITTLE IT COSTS!

The minimum yearly charge for Association membership is \$13.50 (based on 50 head). If you are running 100 head in your herd—yearly dues would be \$15.15. If you are running 200 head, yearly dues would be \$22.30. Complete information regarding dues for membership may be found in the application on the next page.

An investment of only a few cents per head per year has never brought greater dividends than it does today—truly the cost is small, the benefits are great.

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Protect your cattle...Protect your property...Protect your industry! Fill out and return the application for Association Membership to Henry Bell, Sec'y, 1109 Burk Burnett Bldg., Fort Worth 2, Texas. Display the sign of progressive cattlemen.

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

Application for Membership

A GRICULTURE is an industry of many phases; livestock raising is among the most hazardous. In furnishing the beef of this nation the cattleman is confronted with problems which may be divided into two distinct classes, individual and common.

Individual problems are those which belong to each man separate and distinct from his neighbor or fellow industryman.

Problems of common interest are those which belong to the industry as a whole. Every cattleman knows that diligent attention must be given to matters involving legislation, marketing, finance, freight rates, meat consumption, and the like, the same as the individual must be concerned about feed, water, labor, and other ranch problems. Group action through organization alone furnishes the operating machinery for dealing with problems of common interests.

The necessity for organized effort has caused each industry to form its association. It brought into being organizations for labor and all other businesses. Livestock producers in every state or section formed representative bodies, and among the first was the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Membership is open to any cattle producer recommended by responsible parties. There are cattlemen and livestock farmers in every section of the Southwest who are not members but who should be and lend their support to the efforts of this organization in behalf of their industry.

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Recomn

Experienced inspectors are stationed on all the central markets to which cattle from Texas and neighboring states are ordinarily shipped. Upon authorization by a member proceeds of cattle bearing his brand are held, pending investigation, if the inspector believes that such cattle are being handled by unauthorized parties.

Field men are stationed at important range centers and inspect shipments, conduct investigations of losses by members, assist local officers in apprehending and capturing cattle thieves, and serve the membership in any way possible. An attorney furnished by the Association assists local officers in prosecuting parties indicted for theft from a member.

When filling out this application it is important that information as to marks and brands and range of cattle be as complete as possible. Draw your brands and marks on the cuts of animals on reverse side just as they appear on the cattle. Use a separate cut for each brand and state whether the cattle are of your own raising; or if bought, give the name and address of the party from whom you bought. Brands may also be recorded in the space for remarks. If a brand is a tally on bought cattle same will doubtless be in many marks and a "V" should be put in one ear and "M" in the other—indicating various marks.

Charges incident to membership are \$6 annual dues, \$2 subscription to "The Cattleman," and an assessment of ten cents per head per year on the number of cattle rendered, which number should be 65% of the actual number owned. There is also a voluntary assessment of 1 cent per head on the number of cattle rendered for the support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The minimum charge for membership with brand rendered is based on a rendition of 50 head, and even though you own less than 50 head, you are eligible for membership at the minimum charge. If you are now a subscriber to "The Cattleman," same will not be charged to your membership until present subscription expires.

The strength of any representative organization is entirely dependent on the support given it and the number of persons or the composite assets it is authorized to represent. The more members the Association has, the wider can be its scope of representation, and the more effective will be its endeavors.

.19.....

To the President and Members of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association:

The Petition of the subscriber represents that he is desirous of becoming a member of the Association and I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RENDERED NOT LESS THAN 65% OF THE CATTLE I AM HANDLING. In case of acceptance I agree and bind myself to conform to the By-Laws governing the Association, and to pay all dues, assessments and other charges provided for by the Association, at Fort Worth, Texas.

	Name (Print Name)
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We are planning another really great Horse Issue for 1949. It will be packed with lots of interesting and informative articles-stories of Quarter Horses, early day horses, pictures and records of principal show winners-both Quarter Horses and Palominos, historical articles, practical and scientific information-in short, a volume that will be treasured and referred to many times during the years to come by horse lovers throughout the 48 states and 26 foreign countries.

We are planning an issue that from an editorial standpoint will surpass all previous issues, and we realize that breeders will want to take advantage of the important reader-interest by presenting fresh, new information about their horses. For this reason we have prepared a folder giving complete information about the Horse Issue space costs, copy schedule, deadline and other facts. Send the coupon for this folder . . . it's free and there's no obligation.

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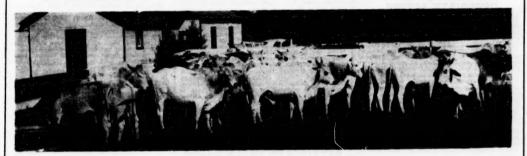
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lent corrais and barn, garage, bunkhouse, etc., all in tip-top condition.

The grazing lands of Grama grass, divided into well-fenced pastures, is a well-balanced country of plains, low mesas and draws, watered by springs and windmills. It will comfortably and profitably graze 350 or more cows annually. Good secure year around ranch, safe in winter. An externely delightful home to enjoy while making

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NEW MEXICO RANCH, 50,000 Acres in Chama River Valley, 2 miles of County seat, 15,000 a. wheat land, cruised 5,000,000 feet of pine timber. Fine set up for cattle, sheep, farming and oil. \$5.50 per acre. Terms.

OKLAHOMA. 18,000 acres near Clayton. Okla., ripe for oil, farming, ranching, and sub-dividing, 2 acts of improvements, 30 mi. new fencing, rich soil, good timber. fruit, etc. Account death will sacrifice for \$5.50 per a.

DIXON RANCH. 50,000 a. deeded, 30,000 a. leased, 2½ hours from Denver, cuts around 5,000 tons hay, carry around 5,000 cattle, 10,000 a. irrigated. Five possible oil structures on ranch. Ohio Oil Co. has good production adjoining. Write for 16 page brochure free.

NEAR UNIVERSITY OF COLO., 5,200 acres within 8 miles of Boulder, Colo., 43 miles from Denver Union Stockyards. Modern improvements. Carry 400 cattle or 1,400 sheep and 150 cattle. Priced below \$16 per a. Terms & poss. Write for our new summer catalogue describing over 60 farms and ranches with photos &

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1,550 ACRE CATTLE RADNE. Paved highway and near good town. Alfalfa perm. pasture. grain and meadows, land alone worth at least \$85,000. Good fences and cross fences. Abundance gravity water, new reinforced concrete headgates. Sept. to May. Taylor grasing for 450 head, adjoins ranch, worth at least \$40,000 to owner of this ranch. No WINTER FEEDING. All under fence. Ranch and range should carry 900 head year found. Mild climate. 3 modern homes. 2 new barns, one 80-ft. by 150-ft. Two sets new corrals with squeezes and loading chutes, could not be duplicated for \$35,000. Complete line of equipt. In good condition, could not be replaced for \$20,000. This ranch is a bargain at \$150,000. Due to illness I can deliver for PRICE OF ONLY \$100,000.

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52,000 acres on paved highway, 68 miles from Colorado Springs, 32,000 acres deeded; 20,000 acres State, Taylor and private leases. Forest Reserve Permit for 6,000 sheep, 1,500 acres choice irrigated meadow. Private decreed water rights. Plenty of water. Running streams and springs on ranch. Good grass, excellent protection. Two sets of good ranch improvements including modern home. Near county seat and trading point R.E.A. school bus and telephone. Price \$5.00 per acre for deeded land, haying machinery and equipment. Leases the season of the control of th

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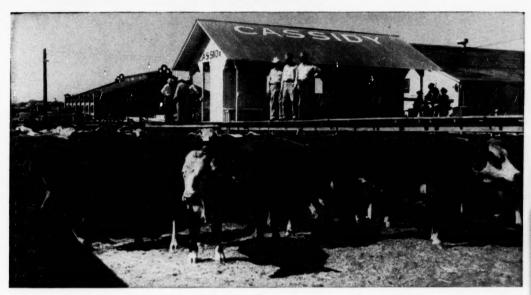
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